The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7167.—VOL. XLIII. WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE

BIRTHS.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, Edenser Park, Mrs. Charles Bacon, of a daughter. Maitland papers please copy.

On the 24th instant, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Thomas Rice, of a daughter.

On the 27th instant, at her residence, 626, George-street, the wife of W. A. M'Crea, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th instant, at Redfern, by the Rev. Mr. M'Skimming, James Litten, of Cornwall, England, to Eliza West, daughter of George West, Edinburgh, Scotland.

On the 27th instant, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Lennard, Mr. Edward Kerr, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Lynch, of this city.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd instant, at Wollongong, of croup, William Arthur, only son of J. R. Parker, chemist and druggist, aged three years and two months.

On the 27th instant, at his parents' residence, Kent-street North, John, second son of Mr. John Air, after a long and painful illness, aged 21.

At Sydney, of fever, Mary Adele Mandeville, second daughter of the Hon. W. M. Arnold, Esq.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE WANGAPEKA GOLD DIGGINGS.—STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's Steamship LORD WORSLEY, (now loading), E. WHEELER, commander, will be despatched on the 29th May, for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO. Parties proceeding to the above diggings will find this a very favourable opportunity.

The Company's Inter-provincial Steamship AIREDALE will meet the Lord Worsley at Nelson, taking on passengers and cargo for Taranaki and the Manukau.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.

Notice.—Passengers are requested to pay balance of passage money by noon THIS DAY, and be on board by 2 p.m.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

Grafton Wharf.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift Packets ply daily between PARRAMATTA and SYDNEY, calling at Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, and Ryde, as follows:

From Parramatta. — From Phoenix Wharf.
8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. — 9 a.m. and 1·15 and 4 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Parramatta. — From Phoenix Wharf.
At 4 p.m. — 9 a.m.

Cabin, return, 2s. 6d.; steerage, ditto, 1s. 6d.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER DAILY. — The PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay. — Woolloomooloo. — Manly.
10·15 and 2·15. — 10·30 and 2·30. — 11·30 and 4·30.

Fares, 1s. S. H. WILSON, agent.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
CLYDE RIVER—TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.
WOLLONGONG—TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.
KIAMA—On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN—On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA—On MONDAY, at 9 a.m.
ULLADULLA—On MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
PORT MACQUARIE—On FRIDAY, 7th June.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON, from Mr. Struth's, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 6 p.m. All freight paid by the shippers.

WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY, at 3 p.m.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7.
CLARENCE TOWN, via MORPETH.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 7 a.m.
BRISBANE direct.—YARRA YARRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, at 10.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 13th June, at 6 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO
IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH daily.
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, THURSDAY, 30th May, and TUESDAY, 11th June.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

BRISBANE STEAMERS.—The following arrangements have been made for the despatch of the Brisbane steamers:—

LEAVE SYDNEY.
YARRA YARRA, SATURDAY, 1st June, 6 p.m.
TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, 4th June, 6 p.m.
LEAVE BRISBANE.
YARRA YARRA, THURSDAY, 6th June.
TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, 10th June.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co., 18th May.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

C. R. R. S. N. CO.—The GRAFTON for CLARENCE RIVER, THIS NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

STEAMERS for EXCURSIONS, Towing, or for any service in harbour or at sea, may be engaged at moderate rates, at the Phoenix Wharf.

UNITY, for MORPETH. Will sail TO-MORROW MORNING. For freight apply W. PRITCHARD.

FOR THE CLYDE and MORUYA RIVERS.—The ketch NUMBA sails on FRIDAY next. Freight, 20s. per ton.

Apply to THOMAS M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf. All freights payable in Sydney.

FOR THE CLYDE AND MORUYA RIVERS.—The ketch TITANIA sails on THURSDAY next. Freight, 20s. per ton.

Apply to T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf. All freights payable in Sydney.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The WOODPECKER, MORRISON, master, sails on WEDNESDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MACLEAY, the TWINS, THIS EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The MARGARET, on WEDNESDAY next, from Market Wharf.

MANNING RIVER.—FLYING FISH.—For freight or passage apply on board Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER, the MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, THIS EVENING.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The POLICEMAN will sail THIS DAY, calling at Cundle, Tarree, Tinonee, and Wingham.

For freight or passage apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

FOR BRISBANE.—The regular trader OTAGO will sail on SATURDAY, 1st June. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR MORETON BAY, the VANQUISH. Now loading at the Grafton Wharf. THOMAS STEWART, agent.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The ALBION, at Grafton Wharf, will sail in a few days. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR WARRNAMBOOL, PORT FAIRY, and PORTLAND BAY.—The regular trader HUGH ROBERTS, COOPER, master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will sail on FRIDAY, 31st instant.

For light freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The regular trader JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, will have early dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK, or EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AHURIRI, HAWKES' BAY.—For Passengers only.—☞ The clipper brig MONTEZUMA.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, P. JONES, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched eight days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader DART, J. R. SCAPLEHORN, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SALE, the well-known schooner DOVE, lately trading to the Moruya—carries thirty-six tons and of light draught of water. For further particulars apply to MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The fine brig MARIA, ANDERSON, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid barque OREGON, W. WILSON, commander, will leave Newcastle for San Francisco, on the 7th JUNE; has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers at moderate rates.

For terms, apply to Messrs. GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., Newcastle; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The fine A1 13 years' ship JOHN BANKS, 800 tons register, A. WALSH, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, 30th May; has still several cabins in the saloon disengaged; offers unusual advantages to intending passengers, who are requested to inspect her accommodation without delay.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

JOHN BANKS, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be sent in to the office of the undersigned, by Noon, on WEDNESDAY, or they will not be recognised. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The passenger ship NILE, belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, A1 13 years, will have quick despatch.

Apply to Captain VARLY, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, R. MURRAY, commander, will sail, full or not full, on the 30th JUNE. Shippers are reminded of the expeditious and regular passages of this magnificent clipper. Has comfortable saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail on the 13th JUNE, the favourite passenger ship ORWELL, 1400 tons, ALEXANDER WEYNTON, commander; has very superior accommodation for ALL classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES.
First cabin, according to agreement.
Second ditto, £35 to £40., including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £23 5s.
Steerage (open berths), £19 5s.
Including passage to Melbourne.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP CORRIEMULZIE, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom-house ENTRIES immediately for Botts' Wharf, and take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed, and also that goods for which entries are not passed, when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

TO THE CONSIGNEE of 88 bags Wheat, per barque RIALTO, John Currie, commander, from Adelaide, consigned to order.—Notice is hereby given, that if the above is not claimed on or before FRIDAY, the 31st instant, it will be sold, to pay expenses of freight, &c., by auction, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

NOTICE.—Ship DAMASCUS, from LONDON.—Consignees of the following goods are advised that, unless entries for the same be passed by noon on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, they will be entered and stored at their expense and risk:—

Addressed—3 cases sausages, G. W. Osborne, consignee.
Three crowns in shield—} 60 casks bottled beer, Order.
B—31 casks caustic soda, Order.
FC over S in diamond, over M Co—} 1 box, Order.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The clipper brig RITA, A1 for 13 years, 193 tons register, carries 280 tons dead weight.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

RUSSELL'S WHARF, Sussex-street.—BERTHS for Vessels, with every convenience for loading and discharging; also, excellent STORAGE for every description of goods.

WANTED, to rent a VESSEL, from 40 to 50 tons register, for six or twelve months. Apply at the Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street.

VESSELS WANTED, to load Coal at Morpeth for Sydney; despatch guaranteed. MOLISON and BLACK.

VESSELS, 150 to 200 tons, Wanted to PURCHASE. MITCHELL and CO., new firm, No. 1, Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—First MEETING to take place on 29th, 30th, and 31st August.

FIRST MATCH.—12 prizes, of the value of £247, viz.—
1 Whitworth prize rifle, with ammunition, value £30
1 ditto ditto, ditto, value £30
1 Westley Richards breech-loading rifle, ditto, value £30
1 ditto ditto, ditto, value £30
1 ditto ditto carbine, value £30
1 ditto ditto ditto, value £30
1 T. Wilson's breech-loading patent rifle, value £12
1 Lancaster rifle, value £17
1 sea-service prize rifle, value £10
1 rifle corps ditto, value £10
1 General Hay's pattern ditto, value £9
1 long Enfield ditto, value £9.

To be competed for by volunteers only, with rifles of any pattern issued by the Government to volunteers in the colony, each company to be allowed to appoint one competitor for every ten men. Each competitor to have five shots at the respective ranges of 300, 500, and 600 yards. Any one scoring less than four points at 300 yards to be disqualified for shooting further, and less than three points at 500 to be disqualified for shooting at 600 yards. The highest scorer at 600 yards, or in case of ties, the highest scorer of these throughout, will be considered the best shot. In addition to a rifle, the best shot will be presented with a silver medal.

SECOND MATCH.—The Silver Cup of the Association, value £50.

To be competed for by the winners of the twelve rifles, and the twelve next best shots in the first match, at 700, 800, and 900 yards. Each competitor to have five shots, at the respective ranges, and the highest scorer throughout to be deemed the winner.

THIRD MATCH.—Mr. Clark Irving's donation of £100, to be given in three prizes of £50, £30, and £20. To be competed for by volunteers only appointed to shoot in the first match, each competitor to have

5 shots at 200 yards, 5 ditto at 300 yards, who must score eight points out of ten shots to be qualified for further competition.

5 shots at 500 yards, 5 ditto at 600 yards, and must score six points to be qualified for further competition.

5 shots at 700 yards, 5 ditto at 800 yards. The highest scorers at the two last ranges, or, in case of ties, the highest scorers of these throughout to be considered the winners.

FOURTH MATCH.—Messrs. Hall and Alderson's prize of one Calisher and Terry's patent breech-loading rifle, with sword-bayonet, ammunition, &c., value £21.

To be shot for by Volunteers only, with any rifle; each company to send one competitor for every twenty men. Each competitor to have five shots at 500 yards range.

FIFTH MATCH.—A prize of £50, for all comers paying £1 1s. entrance, to have five shots each at the respective ranges of 700, 800, and 900 yards. The highest scorer throughout to be the winner. There must be at least twenty entrances. Any description of rifle may be used.

All firing up to 300 yards inclusive, to be standing. For higher ranges, kneeling will be permitted. No artificial rest will be allowed.

The targets to be fired at will be as follows:—For ranges from 200 to 300 yards inclusive, 6 x 4, having a bull's eye 8 inches, and centre circle 2 feet diameter; from 400 to 600, 6 x 8, having a black centre 2 feet diameter; from 600 to 900, 6 x 12, having a black centre 3 feet diameter.

In the competition for these prizes, hair triggers and magnifying sights will not be allowed. The pull of the rifles used in the 4th and 5th matches must not be less than two lbs.

The matches to be conducted under the rules of the New South Wales Rifle Association, and such conditions and regulations as the committee may determine on.

WALTER LAMB, } honorary
E. W. WARD, } secretaries.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Adair's, Gardeners' Arms, Botany Road, Redfern, to take into consideration the necessity of uniting the Redfern and Waterloo Volunteers into one company.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Private, South Sydney V.C., Redfern

VOLUNTEER MOUNTED RIFLES.—There will be SWORD DRILL on THURSDAY next, the 30th, at 4.30 p.m., at Carter's Barracks. Those members who performed patrol duty are also informed that the allowance for the same will be paid on application to the undersigned. By order of the Commandant,

J. A. BLACK, Acting Adjutant.

RIFLE BUTTS, Manly Beach.—A prize of £10 will be shot for on Saturday next.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANNE JACKSON is requested to CALL on Mrs. SMITH, Balmain.

CHRISTOPHER ANDERSSON can obtain a letter from his brother by applying at the Sugar Company's Office, No. 24, Bridge-street, Sydney.

CATHERINE GILMORE, who formerly lived with Mrs. Charles Cowper, Wivenhoe, is requested to call immediately at Mrs. STUART'S, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

MR. GEORGE VERR GALL, formerly of Goulburn. Communicate your address to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, Sydney, who have letters from Germany for you.

E. HOLLOWAY, Esq., who exhibited some AUTOGRAPHS at the School of Arts' Exhibition, will greatly oblige the Secretary, John T. Hobbs, by communicating with him.

M. VICKERY, please send ADDRESS, under cover, to J. M., HERALD Office.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The postponed MEETING of non-commissioned officers and gunners, will be held at Poehlman's, George-street, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
The 51st Night of
Sir WILLIAM and LADY DON,
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 29th May,
The first night of the eccentric,
Alphabetical, Beautiful, Comical, Demoniacal, Egotistical
Farcical, Gravamatical, Heroical
Identical, Johnsonical
Kealeidescopical, Logical, Mystical
Nautical, Optical, Quizzical, Rhetorical
Scholastical, Typographical
Unionical, Versical, Whimsical
Xaclycal, Youthful, Zoological
Extravaganza, entitled
LITTLE JACK HORNER, or
THE DOWNFALL OF IGNORANCE.
Retrogressa .... Lady Don
Progressor .... Mrs. Jones
Old Proverb .... Mr G. H. Rogers
And Little Jack Horner .... Sir William Don.
The Alphabet, by 26 Y—Zeds.
The last night of
COLLEEN BAWN,
which must be withdrawn this week.
Miles NaCoppaleen .... Sir W. Don.
Eily O'Connor (the Colleen Bawn) .... Lady Don.
On FRIDAY,

The performance will be at the special request, and honoured by the presence of his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M, and Lady YOUNG.

In rehearsal, the new comedy,
POOR RELATIONS.

☞ A very comfortable parquette has been constructed, to which dress circle tickets are admissable.

BAZAAR, BAZAAR.—A Grand Bazaar in aid of St. Barnabas Church, Parramatta-street, will be held THIS DAY, Wednesday, 29th May, and following days, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Admittance, one shilling; children, sixpence.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the Bazaar will open at 11 o'clock a.m., and close at 10 p.m.

ALL THE SEATS in this Church are FREE.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of useful and fancy articles.

BAZAAR TO-DAY, for St. Barnabas' Church.

AN EXCELLENT BAND in attendance.

TOLANO'S SALOON.—Mr. H. Eastwick, the only comic singer in Sydney, will appear EVERY EVENING, with a new selection.

TOLANO'S SALOON.—Come and hear the best tenor singer in Sydney.

CHRIST CHURCH.—ST. LAWRENCE PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.—A LECTURE, in connection with this association will be delivered in Christ church (new) School House, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 29th instant, at half-past seven, by the Rev. R. H. MAYNE, B.A. Subject—"Church Missions to the Heathen, and our duty with respect to them."

CREATION.—The Rev. Dr. FULLERTON will deliver a LECTURE, at eight o'clock, THIS EVENING, on the Mosaic account of the Creation.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The teachers of the above institution invite the attendance of all teachers and scholars who have been in connection with those schools, to a tea meeting, to be held in the Schoolroom, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 4th. Applications for tickets (gratis) to be made to any of the teachers, or to W. H. HOPKINS, 421, George-street, before June 1st, that all the necessary arrangements may be made.

MASONIC PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, E. C.—The Quarterly CONVOCATION of the above lodge will be held THIS EVENING, at the Hall in Clarence-street, at 7 o'clock p.m. Past masters, masters, wardens, and other members are requested to attend.

By order of the V. W. the D. P. G. M.,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, Provincial Grand Secretary.

BULGA ROAD.—A public MEETING will be held, at the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 4th June next, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of considering the most expedient course to adopt with a view to obtaining the necessary funds for repairing the road over the Bulga, on which nine-tenths of the fat stock pass to this market. All parties interested are invited to attend.

TO THE GRAZIERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A General MEETING of all those favourable to the establishment of an Association for the Suppression and Prevention of Cattle Stealing, on a permanent basis, will be held at Poehlman's, Central House, on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All persons interested are earnestly invited to attend.

C. G. T. CHAUVEL,
W. BLACKSTONE,
A. GIRARD,
W. F. BUCHANAN.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY BENNETT, late publican, Woolloomooloo-street, Sydney, deceased.—I, the undersigned, being the official assignee in the above estate, hereby request that the Creditors will MEET at my office on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May instant, at 93, Elizabeth-street, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, to advise with me concerning a sum of money lately discovered and belonging to the above estate, which was compulsorily sequestrated on the 10th day of September, 1856.

J. P. MACKENZIE, official assignee.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. GEORGE JOHN CROUCH.—NOTICE.—Purchasers in the above estate are requested to clear their goods on or before WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, otherwise they will be resold at purchasers' risk and expense.

F. BRADLY, Auctioneer.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.—Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly DIVIDEND of 24s. a share, with a BONUS of 16s. a share—together, £2 a share,—and being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Corporation, declared by the Court of Directors payable in London on the 16th April last, will be made available to the shareholders on the Colonial Register, at the respective Branches of the Bank, on and after the 10th June next.

J. J. FALCONER, Superintendent.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862.—New South Wales Branch.—Persons competent to undertake and carry out the execution of a MODEL of any one of the COLONIAL DIGGINGS are invited to apply (a specimen of workmanship accompanying such application) at the Royal Mint, Sydney, to SEDGWICK S. COWPER, Secretary to the Commission.

APPEAL, on behalf of Widow KNIGHT,—by the sudden death of her late husband, Constable KNIGHT, from his horse falling, causing injury which deprived him of consciousness during the few hours he survived,—left totally unprovided for, with (5) five small children, one being in arms, and another shortly expected. Any contributions in aid will be received and thankfully acknowledged by ALEX. BUSBY, Cassilis, May 22.

LAMBING FLAT DIGGINGS!!! Lambing Flat Diggings!!!—CRANE and ROBERTS have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public in general that they have now made arrangements by which their passengers via Bathurst can go direct to Lambing Flat, and that Mr. W. J. O'BRIEN'S, Tattersall's, Pitt-street, is the ONLY Booking Office for the above gold-fields, via Bathurst.

TATTERSALL'S LUNCHEON ROOMS.—CAFE
BILL OF FARE:
Roast turkey
Stewed goose
Roast fowls
Curried ducks
Roast lamb
Roast pork
Roast beef
Corned pork
Roast mutton
Corned beef.
In the Long Room, Table d'Hote at 1 o'clock sharp.

SYDNEY MAIL.—Subscription, 13s. per annum in advance. Advertisements received at Publishing Office, Pitt and Hunter streets, up to 8 p.m. on THURSDAYS.

AGISTMENT.—Large and secure paddocks at the Rooty Hill Estate, two miles from the Blacktown Railway Station. Horses, sheep and cattle taken in on agistment. Every care taken, but no responsibility. For terms and particulars apply to Messrs. BURT and CO., Pitt-street. JOSEPH GARLICK.

DANCING.—Parramatta.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS' Juvenile Dancing Class on WEDNESDAYS, at 4 o'clock.

DANCING ACADEMY, South Head Road.—Mr. W. CLARKE'S Classes meet on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS.

DOWDING'S Livery and Bait Stables, Bligh-street.—Saddle Horses and Dogcarts for HIRE; charges reasonable.

LEA and SON, Manufacturers of Washing Machines, Mangles, &c. 70, York-street.

J. PEARSON, Ornamental Hair Manufacturer, City Hair-cutting Rooms, 60, Market-street.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, author of works on Nervous Affections and Diseases of Women and Children, may be consulted from 11 to 1 daily. 36, York-street, between Barrack and King streets.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL DISPENSARY, 229, Macquarie-street, opposite the Council. Advice from 9 to 11, and 6 to 8.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Dentist, may be consulted daily in all cases relative to his profession. Residence, George-street North. Entrance, side of Caxton Printing Office, late Dixon's.

REMOVED.—Mr. CLARK, M.A.M.R.C.S.E., to 462, Hill's Houses, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

REMOVAL.—Mr. F. H. GRUNDY, Civil Engineer, from 104, King-street, to 79, Elizabeth-street.

WINDSOR.—Messrs. ESKELL, Surgeon Dentists, will be at Mr. J. J. Jones', chemist, on the 5th June.

W. WILLINGTON begs to inform the public that he closes his shipment of parcels to Pickford and Co., per John Banks, on THURSDAY, the 30th, for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the company's office, No. 1, Exchange, till MONDAY, the 3rd of June, for sinking a new pit at Wallsend. For particulars apply to J. W. BROOKES, secretary.

CHESNUT HORSE Lost from the Park, Parramatta, about Wednesday last, branded P over B sideways near shoulder. £1 reward will be paid if left at Mr. JAMES GARVEY'S, George-street; or Mr. N. PAYTEN'S, White Horse Cellar, Parramatta.

LOST, a Brown and White-coloured DOG, cropped, with long tail, black muzzle. Information to Victoria Inn, South Head Road.

LOST.—A BAYONET belonging to one of the Balmain Company, marked B. No. 555. A Reward will be given to the finder on leaving it at Hyde Park Barracks.

LOST, a White Poodle DOG, with a collar—"George O'Brien, Surry-street," engraved thereon. The finder bringing it to Mr. WISE, No. 96, William-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, five GEESE, on Sunday last. Any one finding the same and bringing them to Mrs. GURNEY, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Botany Road, will be rewarded for their trouble.

LOST, between the Star Hotel and the Custom House Hotel, a Gold BRACELET, set with stones. Any one bringing it to Mrs. WILLIAMS, Star Hotel, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, by JOHN RYAN, between the residence of the undersigned, and the Sydney Market, George-street, a LETTER, containing a cheque, drawn the 3rd May, 1861, by John Baptist, in favour of Mr. John Hughes, on the Bank of Australasia, for the sum of thirty-five pounds sterling. The cheque is crossed, and payment stopped at the bank. Parties are cautioned against taking or negociating the same. JOHN BAPTIST, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, a very small black and tan TERRIER-PUP; marks known. Any one bringing him to R. S. CROSBY, 794, George-street South, will receive the above reward.

STRAYED, yesterday afternoon, a brown HORSE, with saddle and bridle; branded near shoulder H. [illegible] L. Apply W. REDMAN, 1, King and Castlereagh streets.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from the Waterloo Mills, Botany Road, a Red COW, with white face, branded P off rump. If stolen a reward of five pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and if strayed a reward of one pound, by applying to the undersigned.

THOMAS HAYES.

I HEREBY CAUTION the Public not to give CREDIT to any one on my account, as I will not be responsible for the same. WILLIAM WALTON, Glebe.

CAUTION.—HUGH FERRY, aged 14, per Nile, having absconded from my hired service, the public are cautioned against employing him without my consent. W. J. O'BRIEN, Tattersall's Hotel. May 27.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS and RENT due to JOHN C. MALCOLM, not settled for on or before the 1st day of June next, will be handed to his solicitors for recovery. 30, Campbell-street, 27th May.

NOTICE to the Public, and to DICK the CABMAN.—I, CAROLINE COCHRANE, hereby caution the public against paying any money or giving credit to my husband, RICHARD COCHRANE, as I am separated from him, and entitled by law to receive as my own property all debts due to me; and I further give notice that the said Richard Cochrane (better known as Dick the Cabman) has not the means of paying or being answerable for any debts of mine, which I am ready and willing to discharge at any time. CAROLINE COCHRANE, Oyster Saloon, 190, Pitt-street.

MONEY.—A. O. is now in a more favourable position to afford monetary accommodation to gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, officers in the United Service, and will make immediate loans on personal security, for short periods, in sums varying from £10 to £100. Strictest confidence in all cases. Address Box 239, Post Office, Sydney.

APARTMENTS WANTED, by two gentlemen, consisting of sitting-room and two bedrooms, with private partial board, in a family where no lodgers are taken. Address, stating terms, &c., to F. D., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN, with five years' colonial experience, requires a SITUATION as TRAVELLER SALESMAN, or any situation of trust. Unexceptionable references. W., Post Office, Sydney.

AN AUCTIONEER of considerable experience, with six years' practice in the rostrum, desires an ENGAGEMENT. Address "HAMMER," Box 253, Post Office.

A COMPETENT Gardener wants a SITUATION; would have no objection to groom a horse, milk a cow, or make himself otherwise useful. Address to C. W., HERALD Office.

A LADY, accustomed to TRAVEL, wishes to return to England. Would be glad to give her services as an equivalent for her passage. Address PASSAGE, Post Office.

A CANDLEMAKER, with 4 years' colonial experience, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT. Address, JAMES C. OUTHWAITE, Thomas' Boarding House, 50, York-street.

AS STATION SERVANTS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, by a newly arrived MARRIED COUPLE, with a daughtor 20 years of age—the mother and daughter as Indoor Servants, the man as Outdoor Servant.

J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT, with eleven months' character, will be disengaged on the 29th; wishes for a SITUATION in a small family, or where another servant is kept. Address M. A., 430, Castlereagh-street South.

ASSESSMENT.—WANTED, a competent PERSON to ASSESS the PROPERTIES within the Municipality of Hunter's Hill. Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 1st of June, addressed to the chairman. A plan of the municipality may be seen, and any information will be given, at the office of the undersigned, 269, George-street. JULES JOUBERT.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, or GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, a respectable servant in the above capacities. Apply to Mrs. M'CARTHY, Deepdene, Glenmore-road.

LOADING, 5 tons, for MUDGEE. Adjoining Bank New South Wales, Parramatta-st. A. WHEELER.

MUSICIANS.—A BRASS BASS PLAYER wanted at SWEETMAN'S, 324, Pitt-street South.

CATTLE.—Wanted 20,000, Store, for cash. FORBES, 73, King-street.

SHEEP.—Wanted 10,000, Store, for cash. FORBES, 78, King-street.

PAINTERS.—Wanted, some good HANDS. Apply to ELDRIDGE, foreman painter, Phoenix Wharf.

TAILORS Wanted. 173, Lower George-street.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, for a large sheep property in Queensland. To save trouble, no person need apply unless he can give unexceptionable references as to both respectability and practical competency. Apply by letter only, to Box 193, General Post Office, stating where last employed, and other particulars.

TO TAILORS.—Good HANDS wanted. EXTON, 15, Hunter-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, one or two good HANDS. W. BAULKE, King-street.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, a WORKMAN. Apply to F. JONES, 20, Hunter-street.

TO PASTRYCOOKS.—WANTED, a first-class Hand. Apply T. CRIPPS, confectioner, George-st.

TO MILKMEN.—A steady MAN and good Milkman, having money at command, wishes to Join in a Milk-walk and Dairy. Address MILKMAN, HERALD Office, Sydney.

TO WOODCUTTERS AND BUSHMEN.—A good Hand in the bush having money at command, wishes to Join a steady Woodcutter or Bushman; is well experienced as a splitter and general bushman. Address BUSHMAN, HERALD Office, Sydney.

TEAMS WANTED, to convey about three tons of good LOADING, at a HIGH PRICE, to ORANGE. Carriers can also obtain good loading for Bathurst, Tambaroora, Carcoar, Sofala, Goulburn, and other places. Apply at the Transit Depot, 561, Brickfield-hill, next the Crown Inn. R. R. RANDOLPH.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—WANTED, a first-class Boot Hand. Plenty of work guaranteed at the following wages:—For napoleons, 20s.; wellingtons, 18s.; old feet, 16s. 6d. per pair, and 2s. 6d. extra for clumps. For particulars apply to Mr. CLARKSON, tailor, next Joint Stock Bank, George-street.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, &c.—A Gentleman who has had fourteen years' experience in banking and mercantile business at home, desires an ENGAGEMENT in this country, as TRAVELLER, CLERK, or STOREKEEPER. He is sober, steady, and industrious. Address A. B. C., Bodalla, Post Office, Moruya, N.S.W.

TO GROCERS and WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—A Commercial TRAVELLER, with the highest references, and having a long established and extensive connection amongst the largest buyers and best marks in the colony, will shortly be open to represent a first-class house. Address X. Y. Z., No. 90, Market-street East.

WANTED, by a respectable married Woman, a BABY to wet-nurse. Address 67, Prince-street.

WANTED, a Man Cook, a Housemaid, and a Lad, for a Country Inn. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a TINPLATE WORKER, for the country. JERVIS, engraver, Pitt-st. North.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL. Apply to Mrs. HAYES, 152, Clarence-street.

WANTED.—Families requiring good Servants will find them at Mrs. CAPPS' Office, 125, King-street.

WANTED, Two Masons' LABOURERS. Apply to A. EARNSHAW, builder, Randwick Church.

WANTED, a clean tidy GIRL, to be generally useful. 162, York-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. W. TAYLOR, Elizabeth-st., Paddington.

WANTED, a BOY, at 22, Church-hill.

WANTED, a MAN, with Horse and Cart. Apply to G. M'CALLUM, on Glebe Island.

WANTED, a good HAMMERMAN. Apply to JOHN MURPHY, Flour Company's Wharf.

WANTED, a Ransom and Sim's CHAFF CUTTER of the best sort. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL to mind a child and make herself useful. Apply to Mrs. JONES, 20, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a steady young WOMAN as Nurse. Mrs. HALBERT, 88, King-street.

WANTED, a GIRL for a baby. Apply Mrs. M'CLURE, 149, Clarence-street, facing Barrack-st.

WANTED, PUPILS for Pianoforte, 1s. per lesson. Address MUSIC, Post Office, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to a butcher's shop. Apply to J. DAVIS, Newtown.

WANTED, a steady Female as COOK. Apply at Patent Slip, King-street.

WANTED, a thorough GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family. 337, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a first-class COOK. Apply Riley's Hotel, King and Phillip streets.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. FOY, Hamilton-st., off Hunter-st.

WANTED to SELL, a Milch GOAT. 18, Bridge-street, near the Exchange.

WANTED, SHINGLERS. Apply to R. YEEND, Commercial Hotel, King and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a BOY, for Kiama steamer. Apply on board, Phoenix Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as GENERAL SERVANT; good wages and perquisites. Apply at the White Horse, George-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to both house and outdoor work. Apply before half-past nine This Morning, at the White Horse, George-street.

WANTED to PURCHASE, old yellow METAL and Copper. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a SITUATION as WETNURSE. Apply to Mrs. WRIGHT, back of the Gavan Duffy Hotel, Paddington.

WANTED, a SITUATION for an active little Girl, where she will be treated kindly. Address, HOME, Post Office, Newtown.

WANTED, a smart LAD. Must be able to read and write, and be quick at figures. Apply at the stores of SAM PRIESTLY, Union Wharf, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a thorough GENERAL SERVANT, who understands washing and ironing. Apply Glebe Dispensary, Glebe.

WANTED, a square wrought-iron BOILER, about twenty or thirty gallons. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, Splitters and Fencers, Team Drivers, Shepherds, Farm Servants, and Female Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple, for an Hotel near Sydney, man as waiter, woman as cook. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, as Apprentice to the Book-sewing. SHERRIFF and DOWNING, 251, George-street.

WANTED, a good FARMING MAN and Wife, to proceed to the country. For particulars, apply early, to W. H. HOLMES, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, from 12 to 14 years of age. HY. PRESCOTT, 93, Sussex-st., near the Patent Slip.

WET-NURSE.—Wanted immediately. Apply at 10 o'clock to Mrs. S. H. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, by a Lady accustomed to tuition, a SITUATION in the country to teach young children. Address F. B. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, between one and three o'clock, at 115, York-street.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent SERVANT of all work; small family; good wages. Apply 333, Elizabeth-street South in the forenoon only.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. For address apply to Mrs. BARAGRY, baker, 185, Cumberland-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, a PARTNER, for a Market Garden of four acres, one mile from Sydney. Apply at the Sportsman's Arms, Botany Road.

WANTED, two good BOOTMAKERS, single men, for Queensland; a Vine Dresser. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off Wearing Apparel, old furniture, and lumber. S. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an English PERSON as NURSE; must be a good Needlewoman. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, to Mrs. BLACKSTONE, Shirley, Edgecliffe Road.

WANTED, by a respectable Person to take charge of Offices; has been two years in a Government situation. Good references. A. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. CHARLES F. KING, City Wine Vaults, opposite Jamison-street; none but a good cook need apply.

WANTED, an experienced NURSEMAID, to take charge of two children. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to Mr. A. B. SMITH, 14, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a strong BOY; also, a MAN for a farm. E. LOWTHER, Sussex-st., near King-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, between 15 and 16 years old. Apply to Mrs. READ, Bulanaming-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a LAD that understands looking after horse and gig, and attending to a garden, and willing to make himself otherwise useful. J. H. NIXON, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, for the Country, a MARRIED COUPLE—Man to look after a horse and gig, and make himself useful; Wife as Cook and Laundress. Apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a girl, 13 years of age, for a term of years in a Protestant family. Country preferred. Will be heard of for a week. Address Mrs. WILSON, 91, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a strong LAD or Young MAN—a Butcher preferred—to look after a horse and make himself otherwise useful, at J. GIBBINS', pork butcher, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER for an hotel. To a man of undeniable character wages no consideration. References required. For further particulars apply at Bedford House, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Young MAN, accustomed to the general outfitting business. Also, a respectable YOUTH, as apprentice, for thoroughly teaching the hat and cap business. M. GOULSTON, Australian Volunteer cap manufacturer, hatter, and outfitter, 267, Pitt-street.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS with board, also Stabling and Coach-house, for a single gentleman, where there is a man servant kept, in a private family. A mile or two from town would be preferred. Address Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Superintendent for a farm near Sydney, a Lad for an Inn, Blacksmith, Dairy Maid, Female Servants for the Southern District, Single Men for Bathurst and Twofold Bay, a steady Man accustomed to market gardening. Apply to S. ASHLIN, commission agent, 159, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

£100 REQUIRED for twelve months: 10 per cent., ample security. Apply Mr. JONES, box 56, Post Office.

A HOUSE and SHOP TO LET at Upper Paddington. Apply T. CRIPPS, confectioner, George-street.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM to LET, with or without board. 297, Macquarie-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, with almost entire use of parlour, TO LET. 69, top of Hunter-street.

A VACANCY for BOARD and RESIDENCE,—two front rooms. 4, Bligh-street.

A VACANCY for a Lady and Gentleman, and two single gentlemen. Mrs. BRADY'S, 2, Craigend-terrace.

APARTMENTS VACANT, for one or two gentlemen. Apply 100, Hunter-street, corner of Macquarie-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A VACANCY for a Gentleman, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 28, Upper Fort-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with all the comforts of a home. 25s. per week, at 36, York-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, Bedford House, Mrs. SIMPSON'S, No. 2, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 25s. per week. Surry House, 16, Jamison-street. Apartments for families.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 287, Castlereagh-street, opposite Elder's Boarding House. Terms, £1 1s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with separate apartment if required, at Mrs. CAREW'S, No. 2, O'Connell-st.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a HOUSE, containing 6 rooms. Apply to ISAAC KENDALL, near Dry Dock.

BYRON LODGE, Randwick.—To be LET on lease, with option of purchase, this first-class spacious DWELLING, upon five acres of land, fronting the sea, containing 15 rooms, 11 of them all 12 feet high, scientifically ventilated for security of health; the drawing-room 23 feet by 20, dining-room and bedchambers, large in proportion; detached laundry, dairy, coachman and servants' rooms, 4-stall stables, extra box for six horses, double coach-house, hayloft 100 feet long; continual supply of good water, &c.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, for gentlemen, terms moderate. 2, Papeeti-terrace, Forbes-street.

FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE to LET, at Neutral Bay. Apply to Mr. BIRCH, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.

FARM, on Liverpool Road, to be LET, known as Parkhurst, now in occupation of Messrs. Morris and White. For particulars apply to W. LAIDLEY, Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE, with delightful view of the harbour. 9, Stanley-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, corner of Crown and Woolloomooloo street. Apply to Mr. BRADY, opposite.

TO LET, the PUBLIC-HOUSE, Revolving Battery, corner of Woolloomooloo and Dowling streets.

TO LET, Three-stall STABLE. R. GILES, butcher, 48, Hunter-street.

TO LET, the PREMISES, No. 273, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Little, draper, &c. Apply to FARMER and PAINTER, 269, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Pembroke-terrace, near St. Paul's Church, four rooms and kitchen, with good water. Apply at 139, Pembroke-terrace.

TO LET, an old-established PUBLIC HOUSE, in full trade, centrally situated. Terms, moderate. S. LEVIN, land and estate agent, 144, King-street East.

TO LET, a new HOUSE, in Windmill-street, 4 rooms and kitchen; good yard, and water laid on; taxes all paid.

TO LET, the HOUSE and PREMISES No. 103, York-street, next to the Hope Tavern, in thorough repair; rent, £2 5s. per week. Apply to F. J. THOMAS, 109, Goulburn street East.

TO LET, a neat COTTAGE, five rooms, kitchen, laundry, garden front and back, and good well of water, situate in Underwood-street, Paddington. Apply to R. ROBERTS, Gipps-street, corner of the Glenmore Road.

TO LET, at Middle-street, Chippendale, Two HOUSES, five rooms each; rent ten shillings a week. Apply to B. SCULLY, Imperial Hotel, William-street, Woolloomoolo; or at the houses.

TO LET, an old-established PUBLIC HOUSE, in full trade, in close proximity to the wharves. Terms moderate. S. LEVIN, land and estate agent, 144, King-street East.

TO LET, the HOUSE forming the northern end of Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street. Possession can be given in June next. Apply to F. HILLY, Esq., Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, a large HOUSE, nine rooms, kitchen and out offices, &c. In Phillip-street, a COTTAGE, four rooms and kitchen, &c.

M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing seven rooms, with stable, and good well of water; healthy situation, Strawberry Hills. Apply to R. NEWCOMBE, 107, Sussex-street.

TO LET, a stone-built slated HOUSE, containing five rooms, situated Short-street, next the corner Botany-street. For rent and particulars apply at Mrs. WARD'S (next door), or at Mr. E. M'ENCHOE'S, 450, George-street.

TO BE LET, the DWELLING-HOUSE in Argyle-street East, near George-street (now occupied by Mrs. Sandford, who will show the premises), having large yard, water laid on, and in excellent repair. Apply to Messrs. MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, the PREMISES lately occupied as the Turkish Bath, in Spring-street, containing ten rooms, suitable for a public house or private boarding establishment. Apply to LENNON and CAPE, Terry's-buildings, 136, Pitt-street, North.

TO BE LET, a FAMILY RESIDENCE, in Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, lately occupied by Sir J. N. Dickinson; also, a comfortable HOUSE, containing seven rooms, detached kitchen, servants' room, and stabling, at Rushcutter's Bay. Apply to Mr. T. W. SMART, Mona, at the Victoria Mills; or to Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a first-class Dairy FARM, known as COLO, containing 640 acres of purchased land, 50 of which is fenced, and 30 under cultivation—with a large extent of back country, situate in the County of Camden, within 22 miles from Picton, and 5 miles from the line of railway. Terms, very moderate. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. J. GRAHAM, Adelaide Cottage, Campbelltown.

TO SELL or LET, for a period of 5, 7, or 10 years, a FARM within two and a half miles of Campbelltown, on the Southern Road. The farm consists of 37 acres, all cleared with the exception of 3 acres of timber. The soil is as good as any in the district. The farm is well watered, and all fenced in, and has a two-room verandah and shingled house upon it. For further particulars apply to Mr. CROFT, adjoining; or to the proprietor, Mr. BARRETT, of Liverpool.

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PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VOLUNTEER BALL.—That the exertions of the committee for the management of this ball have been crowned with signal success, was evident on Monday night, in the excellent arrangements made, and the large and fashionable gathering. The ball took place in the upper room of the military barracks, George-street, a room unequalled by any in the town for capacious size, and, although wanting in loftiness and heavy in its construction, the massive timbers of its roof giving it rather a severe aspect, the labours of those gentlemen to whom the work of decorations had been intrusted effectually concealed these defects. The decorations were entirely effected by the personal exertions of a few of the members of the corps and the sergeants of the company. At the extreme end of the room were the letters V. R. very tastefully wrought in bay leaves, and surrounded by evergreens, while in the centre were grouped rifles, the musical instruments of the band, and a "sun," composed of the bayonets and ramrods, the whole very artistically arranged, and surrounded by the handsome saluting colour of the company, forming a coup-d'œil on entrance very striking and imposing. The room, running at right angles, forms a kind of retiring room, which was fitted with conveniences for those fatigued with the more active exercises of the evening; and this apartment was also draped with flags and the remaining colours of the company, and very handsomely decorated with evergreens, roses, and camellias from the gardens of Mr. Sheather. The arrangements for the refreshments were equally perfect, every delicacy being provided in abundance in a large room upon the same floor, capable of accommodating at least a hundred persons. This department was entrusted to the superintendence and management of Mr Menser (who was likewise master of ceremonies), and in both offices gave entire satisfaction. Tea and coffee were also provided. There was, besides, a sort of military canteen kept by Mr. R. L. Dunn. A portion of the military band was in attendance, and added considerably to the effect of the ball. Shortly after the hour named the company began to arrive, and at nine o'clock there could not have been less than one hundred and forty ladies and gentlemen present, including several members of other companies and visitors. Dancing then commenced and was kept up with unflagging energy until nearly five in the morning. On all hands it was allowed to be superior to anything of the kind yet seen in Parramatta. After defraying all expenses, there is little doubt that a handsome balance will be available for the funds of the volunteer band.

COMFORTABLE HIDING PLACE.—Mr. Bartlett the overseer of the Domain and Park, a few mornings since, having just got up, was in the act of putting on his slippers when he discovered, coiled up in one of them a black snake about nineteen inches in length, young but quite formidable enough to have done much injury. It had no doubt crawled there for warmth and laid till thus disturbed. The reptile was at once dispatched, and to make assurance doubly sure afterwards burnt up.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—Friday was quite a gala day in Windsor. Never before do we remember the anniversary of our beloved Queen to have been more loyally celebrated than upon that occasion. It having been pretty generally circulated that the volunteers were to have a field-day, great numbers came in from the country to witness the evolutions of the company. At about half-past ten o'clock the company assembled at the barrack-room to the number of forty-five, when they were ordered to "fall in" for a supply of ammunition—twelve rounds of blank cartridge having been served. At eleven o'clock they were told off in sections, and marched to the church-green, where they arrived at about half-past eleven o'clock; the men then piled arms, and "fell out" for a quarter of an hour. At ten minutes to twelve they reassembled, and having received orders to load, the *feu de joie* was fired just as the church clock was striking twelve, then followed three hearty cheers, and one cheer more for "our gracious Queen," which caused the hills around to reverberate with their sound. Having again piled arms, points were placed, and the volunteers, after receiving the order to fall in, marched past in slow and quick time, saluting as they passed. After this, the company being told off in subdivisions, the left subdivision was ordered out to skirmish, supported by the right subdivision. After considerable firing the order was given to "cease firing," and "to close," which was executed very actively; the right subdivision was then ordered out to skirmish, supported by the left. After a repetition of the evolutions performed by the left subdivision, the company was re-formed, and the order to charge bayonets was given, which caused the spectators to take to their heels, as they followed so closely upon the volunteers that it was impossible to obey the command without rushing through their midst. However, there was no accident, fortunately. The company was again re-formed, and three volleys fired, which completed the review; then forming sections the men were marched back to the barracks, the guns examined, and the proceedings for a time terminated. The whole affair went off with the greatest satisfaction, and it was really pleasing to see the deep interest which was evinced in the celebration of the day by our townspeople generally. The principal stores and offices in the town were closed, and the people seemed determined to have a holiday. The volunteers felt themselves highly complimented by the attendance of so large a concourse of the "youth, beauty, and fashion," with which our district is blessed; but a very general regret was expressed at the absence (from the want of them) of any colours. Seeing the deep interest which our ladies evidently take in the progress of the volunteers, we do trust that they will at once set their fingers to work, and that before the next review the want felt on Friday will have been removed. So much for the review. The volunteers, still further anxious to manifest their royalty, arranged for a dinner in the evening, the "place of action" being the long room of the barracks. Mr. and Mrs. J Byrne got the dinner up in very good style, and, through the liberality of Mr. Robert Dick and Mr. W. Walker, M.P., the company were provided profusely with every viand indulged in on like occasions. About one hundred persons sat down to dinner, the chair being occupied by Captain Edgerton, H.V.R; and the vice-chair filled by Dr. Day, J.P. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and responded to with great enthusiasm. The remaining toasts were responded to by the Rev. H. T. Styles, Dr. Day, Mr. Ascough, J.P., Mr. W. Walker, M.P., Mr. John A. Walker, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Cassidy. The evening was passed after this in a very spirited and lively manner—songs and dancing forming the order of the night. Thus terminated the celebration of her Gracious Majesty's forty-second anniversary in the town bearing the royal name of Windsor.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.—I understand it is in contemplation to call a meeting of the district for the purpose of again laying before Government the claims which we have to an improved means of communication with the metropolis. The distance from Blacktown terminus to Windsor does not exceed, in a straight line, ten miles, and the natural difficulties are very trifling, whilst the facilities of laying a line are very great, timber of the very best description abounding the whole way; and the district which would be opened up is one of the largest and most fertile in the colony. Now certainly is the time for the people of the town to bestir themselves, seeing the great disposition in the minds of our legislators to run a tramway, as an experiment, to the Hawkesbury.

WEATHER.—We have now delightful weather; the mornings are sharp and bracing, and the middle of the day cheeringly warm.

MACLEAY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

23RD MAY.—Sailor or soldier, pedestrian or equestrian, invalid or man of robust health—come from where he may—would be delighted with our weather. It is that happy medium which discards monkey jackets, exempts umbrellas from all duty, and permits of healthy, active, out-door work from daylight until dark. Our farmers are busy plucking the corn—a description of labour that receives a pleasurable impetus from the reliable hope that the price of maize is more likely to ascend than descend.

In reference to my last communication, wherein I referred to the flood, and the damage done to the crop, I have to correct an inaccuracy. The injury to the cultivated lands on the Lower Macleay was not so considerable as was at first supposed. It is injudicious to accept as exact the first statements about an inundation. They rarely extenuate; on the contrary, reflection is thrown to the winds, and exaggeration runs riot. The recent flood did some damage here, but, compared with what occurred in other districts, the loss was small indeed. Recent numbers of the *Herald* relate the devastation and ruin on the Hunter and the Clarence. The inhabitants of long founded and populous towns trembled for their personal safety. In this district there was no cause for any apprehension of that kind. The river rose to an unusual height, but no one thought of removing from his dwelling. In one instance a wretched slab fabric that could not stand a moderate squall, tumbled into the river, and if rubbish is a riddance, the disappearance of this hut is not a calamity. At Kempsey all were sheltered, being pleasantly high, and comfortably dry. At Frederickton, every dwelling was protected from wind and water, and lower down, in the vicinity of Duckwater Creek, the river was much swollen, but no tenement was abandoned. The recent flood has done damage, but not to any great or irreparable extent. It destroyed in great numbers the vermin that have frequently in a few hours devoured the labour and industry of months. It swept away the useless material collected on the banks, and established the fact, that the settlers on the Macleay possess security from danger and loss, not obtainable on any other river on the seaboard of New South Wales.

The New Moon arrived to-day, her voyage up has not been as rapid as usual, the weather being very unfavourable: she was detained two days at Port Stephen.

Friday, 24th May. This is the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, and every store has hoisted the flag of old England, but little if any business will be done. Arrangements have been made for a sailing match—in the evening we are to have a pyrotechnic display of loyalty in the shape of sundry fire balloons. As on all former and similar holidays, the day will pass over without excess, or irregularity.

TERRIBLE FLOOD ON THE RICHMOND RIVER.

(*From the Clarence and Richmond Examiner, May 21.*)

JUST a month has elapsed since the last flood at the North Arm, and we are again visited with another, to complete the destruction that the last had left unfinished. On Thursday, the 25th ultimo, the rain set in and continued till early on Sunday morning, up to which time no serious apprehension that the water would overflow the river banks was entertained; the water, however, continued rising, and about eleven o'clock overflowed, and up to seven o'clock was still rising, at the rate of four inches per hour. About midnight it was at a standstill, after which the waters began slowly to recede. The place on Sunday wore a very forlorn appearance. Boats were plying about the streets, removing the residents to the high land for safety, not knowing what would become of their houses and property.

Mr. F. Shean had his house carried away bodily into the scrub. Mr. W. Slater was less fortunate, the end and side of his dwelling being carried away, and everything inside with it. Mr. Jacob Frask's homestead, more than half erected, has shared a similar fate. The whole of the timber for the National School and dwelling-house, the court-house and lock-up, all in course of erection, have been removed, but will be recovered. All the palisading and fencing around the cemetery was torn away, and large holes worn in many of the graves.

There is not a single resident in the town that has not suffered more or less, and not a house but what has been deluged. About the highest piece of ground in the town, on which Mr. J. Baillie's blacksmith's shop is situated, and the floor of which is level with the street, the water was two feet five inches at its greatest height; and early on Monday morning, before the water had left our streets, our worthy police magistrate, Mr. Garrard, came rowing along with his boat, to render any assistance to the helpless in the lofts of the houses, or on the mountain; but by this time the worst was over, and thanks to the Almighty, there have been no lives lost, with the exception of a few head of horses, &c.

This has been the highest and most disastrous flood that has been since this district was inhabited; it attained the height of about forty feet above its ordinary level. I regret to state that it is not only the farms and gardens that have suffered, but an immense quantity of cedar has been lost, nothing less than two million feet not one tenth part of which will ever be recovered.

It is not only the people in and about Lismore that have suffered, but we are informed that the people at the heads have sustained great loss; seven houses have been destroyed by the strength of the ocean's waves and the flood together.

Captain Coplan, of the Josephine, reports passing a raft of cedar fifteen miles out at sea. The Coraki has also lost a good part of her copper through coming in contact with a log.

It is to be feared that the loss that has been sustained by everyone on the river will be felt for a long time. The sufferers say they are too far removed from the seat of Government to be cared for by them; but unless a relief fund is formed many will be left entirely destitute.

Last Sunday will ever be remembered by those who witnessed its effects, the like of which we never wish to behold again. The weather is still very threatening.

April 28.—Another correspondent writes:—It commenced raining in torrents on Friday, and has not yet ceased; the water is two feet higher than it was three weeks ago. I am living at the blacks' camp with several other families; the flood rising to the roof of our houses and extending for miles over the flat country.

Men, women, and children, blacks, pigs, poultry, &c., are all huddled together from the rain; and unless something is done we shall all be starved.

The cedar which had been got together has been all carried away; the price of this wood will increase.

A steamer or tug must be sent here, or the river will have to be abandoned.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

(*From Thursday's Argus.*)

THE MILLS.—Trade inquiry for flour continues light, and business since the commencement of the week has been very dull; prices are nominally as last quoted. Fine flour, £17 10 to £18 per ton; Haxall and Gallego, 42 per barrel; bran, 1 2 to 1 3 per bushel; oatmeal, £25 per ton. Wheat in very light inquiry, at unsettled prices.

Retail Markets.—Butcher's Meat.—Beef, 3 to 5 per lb.; mutton, 3½ to 4½ ditto; veal, 8 to 9 ditto; pork, 9 to 10 ditto. Turkeys, 9 to 13 each; geese, 14 to 17 per pair; ducks, 7 to 8 ditto; fowls, 5 to 7 ditto; rabbits, 4 to 6 per brace; butter, fresh, 1/8 to 1 10 per lb.; eggs, 2 9 to 3 per dozen; milk, 8 to 10 per quart; bread, 8 to 9 per 4 lb loaf.

Hay Market.—Messrs. Butler and Moss report that the supplies have come forward more moderately, but quite to the extent of demand, and that no alteration in prices has occurred, sales of best hay being made at from £6 10s to £7 10; second and inferior descriptions from £4 to £6 per ton; straw, £2 10 to £3 per ton.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c.—Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co. give the following report:—At our auction sale yesterday we offered 278 bales wool. Considering the small quantity for sale and the unsettled state of the market, the competition exceeded our expectations, and for what was sold good prices were obtained. The whole of the scoured wool was bought in. Annexed are particulars of the lots disposed of and prices obtained:—Greasy—H, 1 bale, 9; GS, 2 bales, 10½; C, 27 bales, 9. Locks—SP, 1 bale, 8½. Mixed—MW, 1 bale and 4 sacks, 2½. Lambs, B, 3 bales, 10; ЖR, 2 bales and 8 sacks, 10½; G in diamond, 5 bales, 12. Slipe—S, 4 bales, 12½. Handwashed—J8, R under, in square, 6 bales, 15. Fleece—C&S, 3 bales, 18½; OC, 20 bales, 14½.

Live Stock.—Messrs. Dalmahoy, Campbell, and Co. report as follows:—"Fat Cattle.—The total number offered amounted to 1455 head, nearly the whole of which have been cleared off at, for prime quality, about former quotations, and for second to inferior qualities, slightly lower figures. On Monday we sold Messrs. Bostock's, from the westward, 189 head—bullocks at £4 2 6; cows, £3 16 9; also, Pearson's, Gipps Land, 200, nearly all bullocks, at £5 14; Milner's were sold at, bullocks, £5 12 0; cows, £4 7 6. On Tuesday, Mooney's bullocks brought £5 0 10; Chirnside's bullocks £6 4 4, cows, £4 14; Taylor's cows and bullocks, £3 15; and a portion of some other lots at about same rates. On Wednesday, a draft of very superior quality, from Messrs. King's, Gipps' Land, were sold, all bullocks, at an average of £8 12; and a draft of Castella's cows, at about £5 15. Fat sheep.—The supply amounted to 9036. In the early part of the week in some instances last week's prices were obtained; on far the greater portion of the lots disposed of a reduction of 0 6 to 0 9 per head may be quoted. A few prime wethers brought from 15 6 to 16; good quality ditto, from 13 6 to 14; second to inferior qualities ditto, at from 10 9 to 12 6. Prime ewes brought from 11 6 to 12; second quality ditto, from 8 3 to 10. We have sold a draft of Lascelles', the wethers at from 15 6 to 16, ewes at 12; also 600 of Messrs. Robertson and Landell's wethers, good quality, at 14, a few second quality ditto at from 10 9 to 13. Fat Calves.—80 head have been disposed of at from 30 to 45, according to quality. Lambs.—152 came to hand; the whole were disposed of at 9 6."

Horse Market.—Mr. B. Purcell reports as follows:—"A very good demand for all descriptions of horses this week, but the supply has been very short, particularly for fresh stock, of which there were a few small lots brought forward and sold at very high figures, considering that they were not at all adapted for this market, being of a light description, and not in very good order. For colts fit for waggon work a very high average could be obtained just now, the market being perfectly bare of good stock; hacks and light harness horses are also scarce, and would sell high. I have sold town lots—cart horses, £20 to £25; light harness horses and hacks, £12 to £24; and a large number of rough hacks, at from £4 10 to £8 15.

A MILITARY OPINION OF THE GREAT MARRIAGE CASE.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes: "Taking merely the standard which 'society' has set up in these matters, we do not think Major Yelverton can continue to hold the position in the army, or among gentlemen, of which he has not yet been formally divested. If he hesitates about resigning, let him read over his own evidence from beginning to end, and at once relieve the distinguished regiment to which he belongs of what must be either a painful duty, or a still more painful slur. With this conclusion no new trial, no clearing up of a disputed point of law, no plea of being pursued instead of the pursuer, has anything to do. We presume he does not mean to say that his own evidence is false. Major Yelverton has said certain things, and, upon his own showing, has done certain things, which, morality apart, will for ever deprive him of that social position which appertains to an officer of the Queen's troops. Let him not wait for the active interposition of the authorities; what their view is he already knows. In whatever position the proceedings of the law courts may place him, let him not stain the uniform which he has worn for eighteen years by seeking again to appear in it."

DISTILLATION CONSIDERED AS IT DEVELOPES AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In my last letter which you published in your issue of the 21st May, I demonstrated the fact, that distillation from grain, which is the only manufacture of spirits permitted in the United Kingdom, was pre-eminently instrumental in extending the agriculture of that country, by the large number of acres required to produce the barley annually consumed in distilleries, and that it was productive of incalculable benefit to the farmer, and to the country generally, by enabling the distiller, or others, to feed or fatten stock, upon the grains or offal, producing fresh beef and milk, which otherwise could not come into existence, and thus contributing to the health and comfort of the population of her large cities and towns. I showed, also, that licensed distillation, as it extended its operations to the more distant districts, trained and established an excise force, which ultimately succeeded in putting a stop to illicit distillation, and also the smuggling of foreign spirits into the country. Thus it was primarily the means of consolidating and securing the entire revenue from spirits, which had hitherto been all but lost.

It is now my intention to show that similar good results, of no ordinary degree of benefit, would follow the establishing of colonial distillation from grain only, if introduced upon the same favourable terms that secured its rapid growth in the mother country. I do not contemplate that it should be permitted to come into operation indiscriminately throughout the territory, as an adjunct to farming; or that it should be carried on by persons not possessed of sufficient capital to erect suitable premises of such an extent as would warrant the Government in sending a proper officer, constantly to reside on or near to the works, for the purpose of securing the revenue. For it is very evident, that it would be injudicious to license a distiller, whose work did not produce a revenue sufficient to pay the necessary supervision in charge to secure it; and, in order that this may be made certain, and with a view to facilitate the collection and consolidate the sources of the excise duties, the Imperial Government require, that the distillery should be erected in proper form and dimensions, and also before license shall issue, the distiller himself is bound to find a reasonably convenient dwelling for the officers of excise in charge of his work, or to build one for them at a rental suited to their circumstances.

The objects to be attained by the introduction of colonial distillation into New South Wales are, in every particular, analogous to those that were secured by the establishment of home distillation in the United Kingdom. For it is manifest the revenue cannot be fully secured at present, in this country, from the fact of the large amount of spirits of such inferior quality, which is brought to market, and sold at prices, less than the duty chargeable upon the same. This circumstance, which is notorious, proves beyond a doubt that law is evaded, and the revenue defrauded to a very considerable extent, or that merchants continue to import the vilest kind of spirits at a ruinous loss; which latter alternative of the case is not very likely to happen. One thing is certain, that an article of spurious quality, and highly deleterious in its effects, is daily foisted upon the public, to the serious injury of the health of the people, and that on account of its cheapness it is extensively mixed with other kinds, without which compounding in many instances it would not be saleable at all. This is a consequence inseparable from the indiscriminate importation of spirits by persons unacquainted with the trade. So far as this country is concerned, the public have no guarantee for the quality of the article introduced for their consumption, but the honour or experience of the importer; on his respectability in business depends the value of this guarantee, which I am sorry to state is very much neglected by retailers of unprincipled character, who deal in the cheap article, with a view to undersell their more honest neighbours, and defraud them of their legitimate profits. To remedy this evil, it is necessary that the importer should affix his private mark to the packages, so that in every instance they could be identified as part of his importation, which has been found perfectly practicable in trade, of great benefit to the respectable merchant, and to the public consumers, who are both injured and defrauded by the malpractices referred to. Distillers in the United Kingdom are obliged to paint or brand upon their casks in legible characters, the name of the distillery and their own names, together with the name, strength, and quantity of the contents, and these particulars together with the numbers of the casks are entered in the permit, without which the spirits would be liable to seizure and confiscation in the event of any fraud being detected.

The revenue could not be secured without this precaution and vigilance on the part of the officers of Excise, and it would be highly necessary to adopt a similar regulation in this country, even at present; but more so, in the event of colonial distillation from grain being rendered practicable by proper enactment. At present there is no doubt that a permit law would be found to be very irksome in its operations, just as it was found to be so in England, when it was first put into practice there; but time has accustomed the people to its use, and the inconvenience is no longer felt, nor does it act as any hindrance to to the fair trader who feels the direct benefit of it, inasmuch as it prevents the transit and sale of illicit spirits, so injurious to his business. As I have stated in my former letter, that these fiscal regulations in the mother country were the result of a slow growth, brought about by the establishment of home distillation, I am of opinion that it would be impracticable in a new country like this, to adopt at once the full force and strict letter of the Imperial Act, in all its minute details; but that a proper modification of it might be judiciously adopted by our legislature and enacted to meet the particular circumstance of our climate and condition. It is very evident to persons acquainted with the Imperial distillation law, and who are practical distillers themselves, that it would be impossible to malt grain, or carry on the process of fermentation successfully in this country, under the very stringent regulations of that Act. The climate is so different, and the materials to be operated upon so variable in their nature, that the distiller would find it impossible to conform to such a law. He can bring both processes to a very favourable result, if he is left perfectly untrammelled in those two departments of his business; but if prevented by regulation or otherwise from using his own discretion, and the necessary means which his practice and experience may teach him to be absolutely required, failure would be the inevitable consequence. The reason that the Imperial Act stipulates, with such minuteness, the condition under which all the operations of the distiller shall be carried on, are in fact voluminous in England, and have been multiplied in some cases unnecessarily, though with the most laudable zeal for the security of the revenue. Yet in some degree, this was rendered necessary from circumstances that would not be likely to arise in this country. In the United Kingdom there exist so many differential duties on malt and spirits, made in England, Ireland, and Scotland; and different malt drawbacks in these countries, to be remitted or refunded to the malster, in the event of his article being used for the purposes of the distiller instead of the brewer; and also from the fact that charges are made from every stage of the process, and the highest one taken to be the true charge, if it shall exceed the regular rate of duty chargeable per gallon of the spirits produced. Now, though this found practicable in the United Kingdom, and rendered necessary from the circumstances I have already stated, I think it will appear reasonable to suppose, that as the conditions mentioned have no existence in this colony, it would be very absurd to enact any such law, or retard in any way the operations of the distiller in those particular branches of his business, especially as the revenue can be more effectually secured by a stringent account taken of the actual spirits produced. This may easily be done by a constant and close inspection of the process of distillation, and a correct account taken at the worm end, and spirits and feints receivers. It would also form part of the duties of inspectors, to see that no sugar was used in the manufacture of spirits in grain distilleries, as the principal object of licensing them at all was to encourage and extend the farming operations of the colony by permitting distillation from grain only.

As it is impossible to produce spirits from grain in this country, at a rate that would enable the distiller to compete with the importer of inferior spirits from Java, or other parts of India, where it can be purchased at 10d. per gallon, it would be necessary to encourage the colonial manufacture by a sufficient differential duty. If we examine the policy of England in this respect, and can draw the proper inference deducible from an analytic view of her revenue returns, we will see that, notwithstanding the high duties imposed upon foreign spirits, and the very great difference in favour of British spirits, her revenue from either source was not decreasing. This policy has had the desired effect, in establishing the manufacture of British spirits; and so confirmed is the taste of the British public now, that, in 1846, when Sir Robert Peel reduced the duty on foreign brandy imported from 22s 10d. to 15s. per gallon, the reduction made no very perceptible increase in the quantity entered for home consumption, but a slight decrease in the net produce of duty. This can only be attributed to the fact that the public taste was confirmed in favour of British spirits, and that even so large a reduction in favour of brandy as 7s. 10d. per gallon failed to alter the taste of the people, or to induce them to use foreign brandy in preference to spirits manufactured in their own country. This is not wonderful when we reflect that the manufacture of British brandy in the rectifying establishments of the United Kingdom has attained to such perfection, that in many instances the English brandy cannot be distinguished in taste or flavour from the best Cognac. It is also an indisputable fact, that the greater portion of the brandies which France sends to all parts of the world is rectified from the grain spirits of Holland, and that if all the wine produced on the Continent was distilled, it would not furnish a tenth part of the brandy which she exports annually. Under these circumstances, a still further reduction in favour of brandy would only result in a corresponding reduction in the net revenue from that source. We also may infer that, when the taste of the people is confirmed in favour of any particular article, by long-continued use, if the supply does not fail, they will scarcely alter their ordinary habits on account of any slight change in differential duties.

For this reason it would be difficult to alter the taste of the people in these colonies, by imposing large differential duties in favour of colonial spirits, unless the article was such as could fairly take the place of the imported spirits; and this for a length of time would not be the case, unless the difference of duty rendered the retail prices of both articles a matter of consideration to the consumer. As for instance, in Sydney at present brandy is double the price of rum in retail, or 6d. per glass, while rum is only 3d.; but if the latter were 4½d. or 5d., there can be no doubt the preference would be given to the brandy at 6d., and in all probability it would entirely supersede the use of rum. Assuming that the actual cost of production of colonial spirits from grain will amount to 6s. per gallon, and that East India rum or arrack can be landed in Sydney for 1s., it is evident that to put them on a footing of equality in the market, the arrack would have to pay 5s duty, while the colonial was free. But as it is not desirable that colonial distillation should be left entirely free from any contribution to the general revenue of the country, neither is it proper that it should be uncontrolled by law, but, on the contrary, regulated by suitable fiscal arrangements instituted for the purposes of a wise governmental policy. Free distillation in this colony would ultimately result in the entire loss of all revenue from spirits, and degrade us in the social scale of civilised communities. In order, therefore, that we shall have some guarantee that the trade shall be carried on by respectable persons, it is absolutely necessary that a duty should be charged on colonial spirits; that duty should not be less than 2s. per gallon, while imported spirits paid 7s. and 10s., as at present. This differential duty, being only the difference of the cost of production of East India arrack and colonial spirits, would enable us in time to get rid of the importation of the low spirits referred to, and would also admit our own colonial brandy to fair and reasonable competition with the imported spirits of the same sort.

If we take the average price of imported brandy at present to be 10s. per gallon in bond, and add to this the duty of 10s, the cost to the consumer is 20s. per gallon, and as our colonial wines will in no instance produce more than 10 per cent. of spirits, it follows that while our vinegrowers can get 2s. per gallon for their wine, they cannot distil it with a view to any profit, for as it would take 20s. worth of wine to produce 20s. worth of brandy, the operation would not pay, but make a loss of 7s., or the amount of the duty per gallon of the brandy produced. Thus, it is very plainly to be seen, that the importer of the higher class of French brandies need not fear any undue competition from the manufacturer of colonial brandy, at the present rate of duty. But if wine growing is to be thoroughly encouraged in New South Wales we must make the duty upon foreign brandy such as will enable the distiller to produce with a profit from colonial wine purchased at 2s. per gallon. If the vine grower were certain of obtaining this price, in the event of his failing to produce wine fit for the market, it would give him courage to plant, and employ fresh labour to dress new vineyards, and extend his operations. He would feel certain that the capital invested was safe, and if it did not yield a large profit, it could not make any loss. To enable the distiller to give 2s. per gallon for his produce, an additional duty of 5s. should be imposed on foreign brandy; or, in other words, the entire duty should be raised to 15s. per gallon; and the license which empowers vineyard proprietors at present to distil, ostensibly for the purpose of fortifying their wines, should be repealed. This, under apparent circumstances, will sooner or later have to be done, to secure the revenue, as it is clearly injudicious to permit distillation to exist, where it cannot be regulated by inspection, or kept under proper fiscal control. Good wine requires no adventitious fortifying, and therefore the license to distil for that purpose is not necessary. Under no conditions can wine be improved by adding brandy in any quantity to its volume; the effect would simply be to make it more intoxicating than it should be, and therefore unfit for use. The addition of spirits would stop the delicate fermentation which goes on silently in the refining process of age, the flavour which is of such importance to good wine would be lost, and the modifying principle, which should be thoroughly expurged, would be retained, though not arrested in its progress, and the wine would ultimately be destroyed.

Having now stated my views with regard to the differential duties necessary to encourage and establish colonial distillation from grain and the produce of our vineyards, I may be permitted to say a few words as to the future prospects of this colony, under such favourable legislation as I have contemplated. We may reasonably expect, when the agricultural lands of this colony are opened to the farming population by free selection, and as the fertile alluvial banks of our navigable rivers become cleared and occupied by an industrious race of settlers, that their operations will become so extended, and the produce of their farms increasing beyond the immediate wants of the people as regards food, that they may some day or other be at a loss to find a market for the surplus. In anticipation of this crisis, which is not at all unlikely to happen, it certainly would be somewhat consoling to know that a provident and judicious Legislature had taken precautions to avert the difficulty, if it ever should arise; and by a praiseworthy forecast had created a market not easily glutted, by establishing colonial distillation as the best remedy for the evil. The danger to which I have alluded is not of unfrequent occurrence in all new states, situated at a distance from the great markets of the world; and we have sufficient evidence of the fact, in the history of any of the North-Western States of America, and more recently in California itself. In this latter State, the entire freedom given to the occupation of land for the purposes of farming, and the facility with which settlements were formed on the naturally cleared and fertile *prairie* lands on the banks of the Sacramento, the San Joaquin, and their tributaries, and the extravagant prices which in the beginning of the gold discovery were given in San Francisco for all farm produce, gave such an impetus to cultivation that in a very few years the country was obliged to export grain at less than the cost of production. However, this need not have been the case, had the Government of that country encouraged distillation from grain, instead of inundating her people with American spirits admitted duty free. By the United States' tariff of 1846, all foreign spirits are admitted at an *ad valorem* duty of 100 per cent. on declared value. This very loose mode of collecting a revenue from spirits opens the door to every manner of fraud and evasion, and the revenue suffers such loss that the law amounts virtually, to a total abnegation of revenue from all kinds of spirits. This policy affords no encouragement to her own manufacture of that article, as the produce of other countries can be purchased at ruinously low prices in all parts of the States.

In addition, colonial distillation, if established in its full vigour, and consuming our surplus produce in years of plenty, might, upon occasion, suddenly become an immediate relief to us in time of dearth or anticipated scarcity. It has served a similar purpose in England on more occasions than one, and might be of use to us in like emergency. It was in the years 1800 and 1801, that the price of wheat rose in England and Wales to £6 per quarter; barley is stated in the Government returns giving the average prices, to have been as high as £3 8s. 6d. per quarter, and oats 37s. But in certain localities in Scotland the calamity was more keenly felt, and it is fresh in the memory of persons now in existence, that in Glasgow where they resided at the time, the boll of oatmeal of 240 lbs., was sold at £6 6s. As a matter of course distillation and brewing were stopped by the Government authorities, which prohibition was scarcely required, for under these circumstances such business could not be carried on with grain at famine prices. Another occasion to which I may refer, occurred in 1812 and 1813, when wheat rose in England to the high price of £6 6s. per quarter, and barley to £3 6s. 9d. In the years 1838 and 1839, in this colony, flour rose to the enormous price of £100 per ton in Sydney, and wheat could not be purchased at 50s. per bushel, or £20 per quarter. Perhaps, it may be asked, what could distillation do for us, under such painful circumstances? It is true, that long before food for man should rise to such famine prices, distillation would cease; but when it did so, which would likely take place if the prices rose much higher than ordinary, it would certainly be time to send for supplies from abroad. Distillers, like corn merchants in England, would invest their capital in the beginning of the season in storing grain, and thus accommodate the immediate wants of small farmers compelled to raise money, by the sale of their produce, perhaps at a season, too, when, if they had no such market, they would be greatly inconvenienced; and in time of approaching scarcity, such stores would afford an immediate relief to the country. This would certainly be a more legitimate mode of equalising the price of grain, and regulating the supply and demand, than the system which Sir George Gipps, in his mistaken zeal for our good, endeavoured to establish in 1841. He, with a view to prevent the recurrence of a scarcity of food, such as occurred during his *regime* in 1839, caused silos to be made on Cockatoo Island, for the purpose of storing the surplus grain of the colony in years of plenty, which he intended should be kept closed until a scarcity required that they should be opened for the relief of the public. His scheme was ultimately disapproved of by the home Government, as being calculated to interfere unwarrantably with the legitimate functions of trade and commerce, and he was ordered to dispose of the corn stored in this manner; but, on opening the silos, the wheat was found to be so damaged by moisture, as to render it quite unfit for the purposes for which it was intended.

From all that I have written on this subject, I trust it will be clearly seen, that colonial distillation from grain and the produce of our vineyards, is a boon to this colony which our Legislature should not withhold from the people. I have shown the good effects of home distillation, as established in the United Kingdom. That it was mainly instrumental in extending the agricultural resources of that country; it trained an Excise force, which put an end to illicit distillation and smuggling, and consolidated and secured the revenue from spirits; it reduced distillation to a proper system of trade, and accustomed the people to submit to fiscal regulations, and a better observance of law and order. I have endeavoured to show some of the good that we might expect from colonial distillation, if established on a proper footing in this country, and encouraged by sufficient differential duties. That it would open up a new market for our produce, prevent serious depression of prices in years of plenty, and the sudden approach of famine in times of scarcity, extending our cultivation of the vine, and our cereal products; giving a security to the operations of our people in the rural districts of the colony, and retaining for their use and benefit a large amount of capital, which annually goes abroad to purchase from other people what could, with so much advantage, be produced by our own.

I am, &c.,
COLONIST.

THE ARTICLE IN THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE ON THE TURKISH BATH.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of two consecutive days (Wednesday and Thursday last) there appeared two long articles from the *Cornhill Magazine*. One of them is headed "The Turkish Bath," and the other "Health." Both of these articles are, or pretend to be, scientific; they both relate to the science of animal life—my special science; and are, therefore, within the sphere of my special anxiety.

It is difficult to conceive a greater contrast than that which these two articles present to the mind's eye of an expert. The article on "Health" is a highly intelligent, truthful, and genuine, scientific composition; that on the "Turkish Bath" exhibits nothing but ignorance, self-conceit, recklessness, and untruthfulness. I must, therefore, in the name, and in behalf, of sense and truth entreat you to accord insertion to the following remarks upon it, which I hope will serve to antidote its evil effect:—

I will first notice the expressions, "after much obloquy and opposition," "for the last twenty years," which occur in the penultimate paragraph. This sounds very much like the usual mendacious snivel of hypocritical charlatanism. I do not, and cannot, believe that the hot-air or "Turkish" bath has ever met with any obloquy or opposition whatever. I cannot conceive what persons ever could have had any interest, or any reasons, good or bad, for obloquising or opposing it. If it is meant that it has encountered this in London, I can and do bear testimony on the other side that, for twenty years previous to a year and a half ago, I was thoroughly mixed up in the great seething world of London, and especially in the way of such matters, and I never heard or read a word of obloquy or opposition to it. As a curative agent it is no novelty whatever. I have used it, and seen it used, for the cure of *certain* maladies ever since I entered the medical profession five-and-twenty years ago; and even then it was no novelty. Of course, medical men would not obloquize and oppose a thing which they habitually use on all fitting occasions.

If the writer of the article has really met with anything whatever on which to ground this assertion, it must, I believe, have been ridicule and contempt at the nonsense and untruth wherewith he advocates it. The pitiable muddle and confusion of ideas which appear in many of his passages sufficiently indicate that he is profoundly innocent of such clear discrimination as would enable him to detect the difference between opposition to the thing itself and condemnation of the manner of advocating it. My reason for noticing this passage in the article first is to create for myself an opportunity, at starting, of announcing clearly that I am not going to say anything against the hot-air bath. I merely criticise the nonsense, ignorance, conceit, exaggeration, and untruth apparent in the pseudo-scientific parts of the article in the *Cornhill Magazine*. I can, and do, testify, from experience, that it is a truth that the hot-air bath is a very effective means of curing *some* diseases, but on account of that truth I hold it to be all the more desirable to keep it scrupulously disassociated from untruth, nonsense, fraud, and charlatanism.

It is sufficient to say, with regard to the concluding words of the first paragraph of the article, "ablution tends to keep the pores clogged with dirt," that they are utterly untrue, and a characteristic specimen of the charlatan instinct to exalt the thing which it puffs by slandering anything or everything else. Whether ablution or exudation is the more eligible method of cleansing the skin is an open question, but it is quite certain that they are both effectual.

After an untruth, and a laughable *non sequitur* about bathing in a trough of stagnant and polluted water, there follows a definition of endosmosis and exosmosis, which at once reveals the writer's utter scientific ignorance. He says it "means simply that a substance placed on both sides in contact with *the same or different fluids* will permit a transfusion and intermixture of these fluids, though it would have been quite *impervious to either of them if applied separately* on one side only. It was discovered as a law." Endosmo-exosmosis is not a "law" but a phenomenon, a process or occurrence, in accordance with certain rules or laws, and in subordination to certain ultimate facts. One of these rules for its occurrence is, absolutely, that the intervening solid shall, as an ultimate fact, be capable of being permeated by one or both of the fluids on the opposite sides of it, *separately and alone*; and it is another *sine qua non* that the two fluids shall be *different and not the same*.

Any of your readers who may wish to make practical acquaintance with this very interesting process may easily do so by making the following little experiment: Fill a common bladder with alcohol, and, having tied its mouth securely, place it in a vessel of water; the bladder will soon be seen to be enlarging by distension, which will go on till it ultimately bursts. A great deal of the water will have passed in through the bladder and mixed with the alcohol, diluting it, and, of course, augmenting its volume, whilst the alcohol will not have passed out. The experimenter may convince himself of the why and wherefore of this by placing a bit of dry bladder in alcohol, where he may observe that it will remain dry, stiff, and transparent, whereas if he places it in water it will soon become limp, wet, and opaque. Water can wet bladder, spirit cannot. These are what we call special ultimate facts; and it is upon them that the process depends. Wetting through is, of course, permeation. A further little experiment is necessary, in order thoroughly to elucidate the whole of the process. Take a piece of bladder that has been steeped and wetted through in water and place it in alcohol; it will soon become dry, stiff, and transparent. The spirit has deprived it of, and has absorbed, its water. The process, then, is thus explained. The water continually wets the bladder through from the outside, whilst the spirit continually removes the water from the inside. The bladder is continuously wetted on the outside, and as continuously dried, *pari passu*, on the inside. This constitutes, of course, a continuous inflow with no outflow. If the bladder of alcohol be placed in a vessel of turpentine the process will not take place at all, because neither of the fluids is capable of wetting (permeating) bladder. If a bladder of water be placed in water nothing whatever will occur; because the fluids on the two sides, though capable of wetting bladder, are the same and not different. The experiment may be varied, with, of course, varying results, *ad infinitum* but always the points I mention are *sine qua non*.

They are, indeed, not only *sine qua non*, but the very essence of the why and wherefore. A man, therefore, who is ignorant on these points is ignorant of the process altogether; and inasmuch as this process is most extensively concerned in the various functions of life, he who is ignorant of its true nature must be extremely ignorant about the functions of the human body generally. If thus incompetent he presumes to give opinions about them, he proves himself guilty of an utter want of self-knowledge and self-control, of inordinate self-conceit, of untruth and fraud, as making a false pretence of knowledge that he does not possess, and inasmuch as human life and health is concerned, of wicked and cruel recklessness. All this writer's science-like ratiocinations, therefore, on the Turkish bath as a sanitary or curative agent should be utterly ignored. As to his statements of facts they of course can be admitted, presuming that they are real, true, genuine, and unalloyed records of observation and experience; which they may be. I confess, however, that I should have had a stronger faith that they are so if they had reached me from the pen of a person who did not exhibit such a flagrant deficiency of just and modest self-knowledge.

These blunders with regard to exosmosis at once strike a scientific person as intensely ludicrous. One bursts out in a laugh on reading them, just as an Australian "squatter" would if he saw a man industriously shearing a pig in mistake for a sheep, and carefully gathering up the bristles for wool. Perhaps this is what the writer has met with, and calls "obloquy and opposition."

After an exordium of three paragraphs of this style of thing, there follows a history, and afterwards a graphic description, of the "Turkish Bath," on which I say nothing, because it is out of my sphere. But, that ended, there follows more science-like dissertation, equally, or still more, trashy and nonsensical. He ends one sentence, whereof heaven only knows the exact meaning, by complaining, on behalf of his hotair bath. I suppose, that we are led away from the "instincts" of a "natural and self-grown humanity." I cannot conceive anything more highly artificial, more removed from the instincts of natural and self-grown humanity, than the immersion of the human body in an atmosphere very considerably hotter than it ever met with, naturally, on the face of the planet which man is destined to inhabit. The denizens of Mars and Venus live, perhaps, always in a "Turkish Bath." 'Tis their nature too, for God hath made them so; but it is by actual experience alone that one is justified in regarding it as even not dangerous for the man of this our planet.

The writer goes on to intimate that the human body may, "in a great degree," "be designated as air carnalised." In no sense whatever, and in no degree whatever, can it be correctly so designated. Air is not "the pabulum of life." It never forms any portion of any of the structures of the human body. "Meat and drink" are the materials out of which the human body is constructed, and not, as asserted, merely fuel to support combustion.

There are a great many other absurdities and untruths—too numerous to mention—but the exquisite puerility of one passage merits special notice. It suggests that, as we cook our food by means of heat, we ought also to cook our air by the same agent. This is done in the "Turkish Bath;" and the writer appears to regard the "*sudatorium*" as a restaurant where the guests dine on roasted wind—on *vent rôti à la Turc*—chameleonic ambrosia! delicious! heavenly! It makes one's mouth water to think of it. Cook everything. Stew the champagne. Bake the ice. Boil the pineapples.

After this, one is not surprised to find the ten-times exploded, nonsensical fraud called "animal magnetism" spoken of as the "handmaiden of health."

If the "Turkish Bath" is advocated with nonsense, untruth, exaggeration, and self-conceited ignorance, like what appears in this article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, its advocates will, of course, meet with obloquy and opposition. And if the "cause" be thereby lost, it will, in my opinion, be, under those circumstances, all the better for mankind. For I am convinced by ample experience that it is but a very small "cause" after all. And granted that it can or might contribute to some small extent to our enjoyment, our health, or our physical cleanliness, it would, in my opinion, be better for mankind still to forego those small advantages than to accept along with them a large adulteration of moral and intellectual pollution.

If, in short, respectable supporters of the "Turkish Bath" do really and earnestly wish that it shall be a public benefit, let them, before all things, carefully, conscientiously, and scrupulously disassociate it from all and every kind of untruth, from puffing, exaggeration, nonsense, and fraud.

Every kind of excitement about anything that is or pretends to be an agent for cure of disease—puffing, exaggeration, affectation of great novelty or singularity, demonstrations, and the like—is a great cruelty to the sick. Fixing, in the form of hope, with unforeseeable, often irrational tenacity on the enfeebled mind of sickness, it has not very unfrequently impelled the sufferer to rush madly on destruction. The death of Sir Francis and Lady Burdett by hydropathy, and of Mr. Chavasse by the Turkish bath, sufficiently illustrate this. Hence it is that medical men regard such meretricious agitating with intense reprobation and loathing. That is what they call "quackery."

S. R. PITTARD.

Australian Museum, Sunday.

P.S.—As the above letter may be read by scientific persons, it is desirable that I should say that I do not agree *in scientific opinion* with the article on "Health." The great unsolved question—what is life?—is dealt with, and the interpretation which I put upon the evidence on that question, as it now stands, is totally different from that which is there put upon it. I only testify to the intelligence, truth, and scientific genuineness of the article. When the evidence on that great question becomes complete, it may turn out to be right, and I mistaken; but at present I differ from it totally as to the grand inference. In all other respects I agree with it.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As a resident and ratepayer in Upper Forbes-street, I am bound to complain of the conduct of the worthy alderman who represents my interests in the Municipal Council of this city, not altogether because of his inefficiency as a representative of mine in that Council, but because of the partiality of his conduct.

I perceive by the notice taken in your invaluable paper of Monday last of the business to be transacted by the Municipal Council on that day, that Mr. Alderman Sutton was to move that the sum of £88 be expended in the metalling of Bourke-street, between William and Woolloomooloo streets, while he knew, or ought to know, if he had studied the interests of the ward generally, that the street in which I live (Upper Forbes-street) is a thousand times more in need of repair. To any person who is obliged to travel by this street, let alone a rate-payer, I do appeal conscientiously in support of the truthfulness of what I unhesitatingly assert. Had I, as well as the other ratepayers in this street, thought that the City Council had any money at all to expend, we would, long ere this, have petitioned to have this street temporarily repaired—I will not say formed. It would, indeed, be far better for the Corporation to close up the street, if they could, for the lives of persons unacquainted with the dangerous state of the street, who have to pass by it occasionally at night into William or Bourke streets, than to leave it as it is. The unevenness of the ground, and the precipice adjacent to William-street, renders it imperative that a lamp should be at once placed there to shew passengers their dangerous position. This, with the filling in of some of the ruts or gullies to a certain extent occasioned by the late rains, and the cutting of a small drain on the eastern side of the street, opposite to the residence of Mr. Deas Thomson, would surely not be an unreasonable demand on the part of the ratepayers of this street, when the sum of £88 is about to be expended for the repair of Bourke-street, already in excellent repair compared to Upper Forbes-street.

I cannot, and neither can any honest ratepayer, think that the Municipal Council of this city would for a moment advocate partiality in the expenditure of the city rates if every alderman faithfully discharged his duties as a representative of any of the eight wards of this city

I cannot, therefore, refrain from asserting that Mr. Alderman Sutton, who represents this ward, has utterly failed to discharge his duties with impartiality, with credit to himself, or advantage to the city generally; for when Mr. Alderman Sutton shows a partiality in this ward, he must *unquestionably* adopt the same course in respect to the works constructed in the other wards of the city.

I do hope that some action will be taken by the Municipal Council in reference to this matter, and that they will, for the sake of the safety of the public generally, cause a lamp to be put up at the precipice referred to, and see that the other repairs adverted to by me will be carried into effect.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Z.

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THE TREASURY BALANCES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have been informed to-day that the Government intend to publish a manifesto which will fully contradict the statement made in my letter of the 23rd, published in your issue of Saturday last. It is, therefore, desirable that the points at issue should be stated clearly on both sides so that the public can decide who is right. My allegation is simply this:—

1st. That the Government have shown by a statement appended to "Ways and Means" that the public debt of the colony was £3,800,000 on 30th September, 1860, and that debentures to that amount had been issued and passed into circulation through the Government bankers *prior* to that date.

2nd. That of this amount of £3,800,000 of debentures which have been put into circulation by the Government, there ought to be at least £400,000 still unexpended,—whereas, the Treasury returns show that only £23,000 of the amount remained in the hands of the Government or their bankers on the 1st instant. This is the discrepancy I complain of. If the Government put the matter right (as I hope they will), then the public will be satisfied and the Government will be exonerated from any other charge, so far as I am concerned, except that of committing such serious blunders in the public accounts.

While on this subject, I may as well advert to another very important mistake in the "Statement of the Public Debt," dated 10th ultimo. In the first column of that statement, the borrowing powers of the Executive are stated to be £4,000,000 (I take round numbers for brevity's sake). In the last column it is very plainly stated that these powers have been exercised to the extent of £3,800,000, leaving only £200,000 now to be raised under Acts passed prior to that date; but, in the very same statement, under the head of "Balances to be Raised," it is made to appear that the Government have power to negotiate loans to the extent of £800,000 *more*, and in this they exaggerate their borrowing powers to the extent of £600,000. As this awkward mistake has already misled and alarmed the public and a portion of the Press, it will be as well if the Government will correct it in the forthcoming statement. It will serve no good end to be magnifying the amount of our public engagements so as to make them appear more than they really are.

I remain, your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Rosemont, 28th May.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE LAND BILL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Notwithstanding all that has been said or written I find that few persons understand the exact position taken by the Legislative Council with respect to the Land Bill.

It is said the Council opposed the wishes of the people. Nothing is more false. The Council yielded all that the people asked—as I trust I shall be able to show.

The main points demanded at the last elections were—1, free selection before survey; 2nd, deferred payments.

Let us now see whether the Council opposed, or whether they complied with the wishes of the people.

And first, as to free selection. The Council conceded the right to select before survey the quantities required.

1stly. Over the *whole* of the Crown lands in the settled districts.

2ndly. Over the *whole* of the lands in the intermediate districts.

3rdly. Over the whole of unleased lands in the unsettled or remaining districts of the colony.

Subject to the limitations and restrictions proposed by the Assembly.

The only lands, therefore, apparently reserved from election would be the lands under lease in these last districts. *But*—and mark this well—even over these leased lands the free selectors had the right to select all the lands *now reserved*, and all the lands which *might thereafter be reserved* thereout.

The Government have the power to make reserves in the unsettled districts of any portions to the extent of the whole of the lands so leased.

The parts, therefore, only and temporarily exempted from selection, were those lands under lease, which at the time of the passing of the Act had not been actually reserved; but as the Government could by a stroke of the pen immediately have made these reserves, it follows that the Council consented that FREE SELECTION BEFORE SURVEY MIGHT BE MADE ON EVERY PORTION OF THE LANDS IN EVERY PART OF THE COLONY, INCLUDING EVEN THOSE UNDER LEASES.

What more can the advocates for free selection require or could the Council give them?

The next demand of the people was for deferred payments.

How did the Council oppose their wishes?

The Council agreed that after payment of a deposit of 10s. per acre, the selector should have three years and three months to pay the balance without interest—was not this consenting to deferred payments?

I trust I have clearly made out that the Council acceded to the principle of free selection in its widest sense, and also to that of deferred payments to the fullest extent that the people had asked.

All that the Council endeavoured to do in addition was, to try and prevent the mischief to the pastoral interests intended by the Ministry, and which the people had not asked for. This would have had the effect of sending capital out of the country, and by depriving persons of the means of employing labour, have reduced the price of wages so low that the labouring classes would scarcely be able to live.

And now that I have proved that the Council gave their assent to free selection and to deferred payments, in fact, to all that the people desired, I will ask what justification is there for the Governor (for on him, as he held the balance, must rest the blame)?—what excuse can there be for the attempted degradation of the Legislature for the violent and almost revolutionary step as the swamping of the Council?

He has driven from that Council a body of men who, in point of intelligence, education, and social standing, it will be found difficult to replace, and what persons will be found to occupy their position? Will persons of the same stamp allow themselves to be degraded by accepting an office where all deliberation must be at an end—where the instant they differ from the Ministry they will be subject to the humiliation of being declared imbeciles and swamped; and where they can only be the tools and registry office of a House of Assembly such as we now possess.

ALPHA.

THE COMET.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I find I am anticipated by your correspondent Mr. Tebbutt, in your issue of this day, in directing attention to the comet now visible in our horizon. As my observations have, however, led me to different conclusions from that gentleman, they may possibly be considered of sufficient interest to be worthy of a place in your columns.

Instead of "receding from the sun and earth," it is evident to me that this comet is rapidly approaching them, that is, not directly approaching them, but pursuing an orbit that would at its culmination maintain a mean radius of 42 degrees 30 minutes towards these objects. I merely mention this in reference to your correspondent's letter; and I shall endeavour to be less technical in the few remarks I have to make with a view to directing the observation and enquiry of the uninitiated towards this beautiful object. I must be understood, however, to lay claim to no superiority in this science to your intelligent Windsor correspondent, and I have no doubt that had he access as I had to the admirable 1854 edition of Leandperin's Tables at the Australian Library, together with the valuable astronometer belonging to the secretary of that institution, his results would have been identical with mine.

The data I have collected leads me to infer that this object will be most distinctly seen in the S.E. heavens, about from the 2nd to the 5th of June, from about 10·45 p.m. on the 2nd, allowing an hour later for each succeeding evening. In its position as at present seen, the tail is directly in a line with the point of vision, which of course makes it hardly distinguishable, but this will gradually alter until about the dates I have enumerated, when it will be seen, in all its resplendent beauty, crossing the Harp in apogee at 59 degrees 41 minutes W.A. 44 degrees 27 seconds arc of radius. (Perhaps Mr. Scott would kindly confirm these calculations.)

My own impression is that the present is the comet known to astronomers as that of Amalfi, and to more recent inquirers as number three of La Bass, and if so, what a theme for reflection in the changes which "have shadowed o'er earth's surface" since its pale light nerved the brave but superstitious burghers of Ghent to resist the Moslem power, and brave its vengeance.

I sincerely trust we will have a few cloudless evenings to visit our interesting stranger when he is at his best.

J. J. GLEDSON

Glebe, 25th May.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I notice occasionally in the *Herald* a paragraph somewhat as follows:—

"The Poor Box.—Received nil. Relieved, two persons."

Now, Sir, it has occurred to me that, if the balance in hand was also periodically stated, it might probably tend to induce many who now give nothing to give occasionally of their substance. Also, I would suggest that a further piece of information might be added, viz., the name and designation of the person by whom donations for the poor box would be received.

You will perceive that the whole of the above suggestion would only necessitate one additional line.

Should you think the above likely to increase the contributions to the poor box, I shall feel obliged by your giving it a place in your journal.

J. T. F.

Sydney, 27th May.

ADJENBILLY CREEK.—The report from these diggings still continues highly favourable, numbers are coming from Kiandra, and the population is largely on the increase. All practical miners concur in the opinion that the creek will be found to be very rich. The races that have hitherto been cut through the drift sand have proved useless, and have been washed away. The whole of the ground above and below Messrs. Robertson and Co.'s claim has been taken up, and a portion of that even jumped. We are informed that their claim has given an average washing from two and a half to four and a half ounces per day.—*Wyngard Times.*

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

IN bringing forward the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, on the evening of March 14th, Mr. T. G. Baring made the following reference, in the course of his speech, to the superior advantages of this formidable weapon of war, over every other yet invented. He said:—The Armstrong gun had excited much attention both in the House and the country. He could not accept the figures given by the right hon. and gallant gentleman opposite, as to the charge for the Armstrong guns, which he had stated at £460,000. [General Peel here made a remark which did not reach the gallery.] He would only state to the committee that the cost of the Armstrong gun, with the ammunition, the carriage, and the other appurtenances requisite to make it fit for service, was very much greater than the actual cost of the gun itself; and at least £800,000 of the present estimates would be applied for those guns and their accessories. At the beginning of the financial year 1860-1, the number of Armstrong guns issued for service was 169. In the year about to close there would have been 776 more "proved" and, in many cases, also issued; making a total of 945 Armstrong guns manufactured. In the course of the year ending the 1st of April next, 300,000 rounds of ammunition would likewise have been produced for that description of ordnance. To the navy there had been issued 16 100-pounders, 42 40-pounders, 6 25-pounders, and 12 12-pounders, and it might perhaps interest the House to know that, though Sir Baldwin Walker could not be intercepted, his ship, the Narcissus, was fully supplied with Armstrong guns. (A laugh.) Provision had been taken in the Estimates this year for the manufacture of 1057 Armstrong guns of the following calibre:—330 100-pounders, 280 40-pounders, 197 25-pounders, and 250 12-pounders. This was independent of the large sum taken to provide for the manufacture of a muzzle-loading gun for the navy, which was to form the naval broadside, this species of gun not being altogether settled at the present moment. Of late the price of the Armstrong gun had very much decreased. The practice of buying part of these guns and of manufacturing other parts had been found of great advantage, and gave the Government some check as to the price charged them. But the private manufacturers had behaved with great fairness, and in one instance they told the Government that the price which was being paid for a certain contract was too high, and voluntarily offered to submit to a reduction. Of late the price of the Armstrong gun had very much decreased.—The original price of the 12-pounder was £250; it was now £120. The price of the 40-pounder was formerly £350; it had now been reduced to £285; and the cost of the ammunition was likewise being reduced. The experiments which had been found necessary had added largely to the expenditure. It might be supposed that when once a 12-pounder had been tested and proved you had nothing to do but to make bigger guns on the same scale. But it was found that the same proportions would not answer for the 40-pounder; it was only by constant experiment that the proper proportions were arrived at; and nothing could be more interesting than the beautiful contrivances by which Sir W. Armstrong had gradually overcome all these difficulties. (Hear.) A good deal had been said respecting the guns used during the recent operations in China. Those guns were inferior in range and in accuracy and in every way to the 12-pounders now issued. They were hastily equipped, without any of the improvements which were now being applied, but still the practical test furnished of their efficiency was eminently satisfactory, and the manner in which they were worked did the greatest credit both to the officers and men engaged. (Hear, hear.) An article in the *Mechanics' Magazine* purported to give an extract from the report of an officer who served in China, but the information furnished to this periodical was quite inaccurate. The statement was, that though the Armstrong guns, under the most favourable circumstances, gave very accurate shooting, the casualties to our outlying riflemen were so serious, that the guns had to be withdrawn at the most critical part of the action in which they were engaged. If there had been any foundation for so extraordinary a statement, it would certainly have found its way into the *Times*; but there was not a word of truth in it, and no casualties of the kind ever occurred. The article also alleged that the old service guns had to be advanced in place of the Armstrong 12-pounders, which were pronounced generally inferior to the French rifled gun for purposes of actual warfare. This statement was said to have emanated from Major Hay, an artillery officer in command of one of these batteries. Now, the only foundation for such an allegation was, that occasionally part of the lead stripped from the shells when fired. No casualty occurred from this cause, but it was reported that inconveniences might arise in firing over the heads of our troops. There was not the slightest difficulty, however, in meeting that defect, either by the use of zinc or by fixing the lead to the shell in a kind of mortice. What Major Hay really said was that, "On all occasions when required the guns, their screws, &c., were as clean, and in as good working order, as when in England.... Their precision of fire, and the actual results obtained by them, cannot for a moment be doubted. They were the admiration of all." And, again, "As compared with our present guns the superiority of the Armstrong guns is manifest;" to which he added that they were "superior to the French guns in accuracy and rapidity of fire." Captain Milward, who was in charge of another battery, writing after the disembarcation at Peh-tang, reported all the guns to be "in excellent preservation and fit for work," and added, "this is the eighth time the battery has been embarked or landed since leaving England, each time in boats, mounted and dismounted, never once landed at a wharf, and at Odin-bay landed in a surf. During the whole of these operations no serious damage has occurred to guns or carriages." In regard to the use of the guns in actual service, the same officer wrote:—

"The battery in action at Singho, on the 11th of August, fired an average of eighteen rounds per gun, at 1200 and 450 yards, besides two shells at 2100, all with the most excellent effect. The concussion fuzes acted admirably; the practice was entirely against cavalry in open order, and quite prevented their forming for a charge, which they attempted more than once. The effect of the shells was all that could be desired; the two fired at 2100 yards, dispersing a large body of cavalry instantly."

And again:—

"At the capture of the Peiho Forts (August 21) the guns and carriages stood the firing, which was rapid and continuous, very well indeed. . . . On the whole I can safely report that little alteration for the better can be made in the gun, which has acted in every respect up to my anticipations, both in travelling and firing."

(Hear, hear.) It was true that on two or three occasions the vent pieces had been blown out. That was a serious defect, but it did not prevent the gun continuing firing, and this defect has since been remedied by Sir W. Armstrong in the most simple manner, so that it was now rendered impossible for the future. (Hear.) The only other defect of any consequence arose from the difficulty of manufacturing proper fuzes, but this also had been satisfactorily met. (Hear.) In point of strength the Armstrong gun had stood what he believed was a perfectly unique test. A twelve-pounder gun was fired 200 times according to the following programme: 10 rounds with service charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of powder, and single service shot of 12lb.; 10 rounds with same charge and a projectile equal to two service shot; 10 rounds same charge and a projectile equal to three service shot; and so on, gradually increasing up to 100 rounds, the last ten of which were fired with a projectile equal to 10 service shot, and of such a length as to protrude several inches beyond the muzzle. The second hundred rounds were fired with double charges of powder, and with projectiles increasing as before, until they reached ten times the weight of the service shot, and again extended beyond the muzzle of the gun. The gun remained uninjured to the last, and would be issued for service. (Hear, hear.) A 40-pounder of the strengthened pattern had also been tested in a similar manner, and had endured without injury 100 rounds fired with service charges, and projectiles progressively increasing in weight from 40 lb. to 400 lb., the latter forming solid cylinders, which filled the bore to within three inches of the muzzle. These were tests which had never been stood by any gun before, and the Ordnance Select Committee were, therefore, right in saying, "It may be safely assumed, from this proof, that the Armstrong 12-pounder possesses a degree of strength far beyond any requirement of the service, and that it is practically impossible to burst it by fair means." It had been stated that a hundred-pounder Armstrong gun that was tried at Portsmouth had turned out a failure; but this was not correct; the gun was not sent to Portsmouth to be fired, as it had been somewhat injured by a shell bursting at its mouth; but it so happened that it was fired: but it was not as a trial. A similar thing happened to a hundred-pounder Armstrong gun at Shoeburyness, that had been sent down without the proper ring round it. A rather extraordinary experiment had been recently made as to the effect of a shot upon the Armstrong gun. A nine-pounder cannon was brought within twenty yards of an Armstrong gun and an ordinary brass fieldpiece, and fired on them. The Armstrong gun was smashed and the brass piece rendered unserviceable. But as no batteries of artillery were ever known to come within twenty yards of each other, the experiment had no practical value; and as they were obliged to go within twenty yards of the Armstrong gun to hit it at all it showed that it was very difficult to do so. An experiment that had been made with an Armstrong gun and a smooth-bore cannon against two Martello towers on the Sussex coast had proved very satisfactory. The guns were placed at the same distance against two Martello towers of exactly the same construction, the smooth-bore piece having the advantage in the weight of its shot. From the Armstrong gun 170 rounds were fired, from the smooth bore 271. But in the tower against which the latter was fired no practicable breach was made, but the wall of the tower exposed to the fire of the Armstrong gun was reduced to a complete ruin.

A GENERAL PRACTITIONER IN CALIFORNIA.

I AM a surgeon. Finding the old country too thickly stocked with resident practitioners to afford a new comer like myself a chance, and being too poor to buy a practice, I resolved to emigrate. I went to California. There, too, I discovered that the chief cities contained quite as many doctors as could possibly make a living out of them, and when my purse was low, I was thankful to settle at Placerville, in Mariposa County. Placerville is a little town in the heart of the diggings, and depends entirely on the gold miners for its support. It has some large wooden buildings—namely, two chapels, six taverns, five stores for groceries and dry goods, a gambling house, and a printing office. All the rest of the dwellings are huts or tents—mostly tents. I had no skill in hut-building, and therefore established myself under canvas. I bought a second-hand tent for twenty-nine dollars, and purchasing a large piece of sail-cloth, contrived to rig up a partition, which divided the tent into two unequal parts. The largest of these compartments was my dwelling, and there I fixed my brass bed, my scanty baggage, and my few other requisites. The smaller compartment I rather grandiloquently styled the "surgery," and there I spread out, on rough pine shelves and an unplaned table made by a Yankee lumberer, my small store of medicaments, surgical instruments, and general scientific apparatus. The latter I arranged so as to make as brave a show as possible. My stock-in-trade consisted merely of such drugs as were indispensably needful, a case or two of well-worn but carefully kept steel instruments, some splints, and other things likely to be in demand, a great jar of leeches, a microscope, a stethoscope, the implements of dentistry, a few chemical retorts and alembics, and several bottles containing preparations preserved in spirit. The lint and the leeches, the instruments and the drugs, I knew I should find absolutely necessary. As for the anatomical preparations in the spirit bottles, I must own that they were for mere show; I had bought them at San Francisco, on the recommendation of a good-natured surveyor, who told me that the miners stood in great awe of such matters, and considered no doctor worth his salt who had not something curious wherewith to astonish them. The purchase of these articles, and of my camp furniture, had nearly exhausted my waning exchequer, but I managed to pay for a blue board, on which in gold letters was inscribed the word "Surgery," and this I erected at the entrance of the smaller half of my canvas abode. This board was neatly executed by a Boston sign-painter, and cost me six dollars and fifty cents, so much dearer is the ornamental than the useful. Four dollars procured me a sort of flag or banner, which I fixed between two posts in front of my tent, and which bore in red letters on a white ground, the words, "Dr. Edward Willis, M.R.C.S. Surgery and Physic in all its branches. Sets bones. Draws teeth painlessly. Bleeds. Advice gratis." Before I had well perfected my arrangements, I had plenty of visitors; plenty of visitors, but few patients. It was rather a slack time at the diggings just then; all the miners were waiting impatiently for the rains, because the rivers and gullies were all but dry, and there was not water enough for the cradling to go on anywhere but in a few deepish pools, where some lucky gangs were hard at work. And as Mariposa County mostly consists of very hard dry soil, intersected by the auriferous quartz reefs, the pick and spade could scarcely scratch the baked ground until the rains should soften it; consequently the diggers had not much to do beyond "prospecting" for future claims, or lounging about the groceries and grog-shops. My surgery made quite an amusing place of resort for them, and I arranged my phials and pounded my drugs under the gaze of seldom less than half a dozen very rugged neighbours, in tattered jerseys and picturesque black beards. They would stroll in unceremonicusly enough, those wild-looking acquaintances of mine, and spend an hour in lubricating the earthen floor with tobacco juice, as they chatted and asked questions, but they somehow never seemed to want any medicine; and yet there was only one other practitioner in Placerville, though I will answer for it, in a place in England that should have been equally populous and rich, there would have been at least half a dozen brass plates on as many doors, with coloured lamps over them, and monstrous bottles, crimson, green, and blue, flashing through the trim surgery windows at night. There was but one other doctor, an American born, from one of the Western States I believe, and who was said to be a man of learning and ability; but, unhappily, what skill Dr. Hullings possessed was not often available to the sick of Placerville. The doctor was generally too drunk to feel a pulse, much less to perform an operation, and the most part of the practice of California is surgical, on account of the frequent accidents and affrays among the diggers. Hullings was a tavern-haunter, a coarse, brutal, debauchee, whose character was notoriously bad, and who never pretended to respectability. Report said that he had lost several excellent practices in the Southern States, because his excesses rendered him unfit to be admitted into decent households, and being quarrelsome as well as profligate, he had been at last obliged to leave New Orleans for California, to elude the law, of which he had incurred the penalties by manslaughter in a café.

"And a mild word manslaughter is, to use in such a case," said my kindly informant, the surveyor who recommended Placerville to me; "New Orleens ain't a squeamish town, I assure you; and if what I've heerd be true, I guess a Northern jury would have brought in murder, I do."

I mention this, not needlessly to blacken the memory of a man who has gone to his account, but to show that I was unlucky in having such a competitor, and how very difficult it would have been for the most pacific person breathing, under the circumstances, to have avoided the course I found myself in a manner compelled to take.

Briefly, in California, never a very moral atmosphere, Dr. Hullings sank from bad to worse. Seldom sober, he would drink "on end" for a week together, selecting the greatest scamps in the community for his boon companions, and his orgies seldom ceased till his pocket was empty. Then he would arise from sloth and self-indulgence, and go about with blood-shot eyes and uncertain gait, to seek for the means of providing future revelry. Being a very strong man, of a fine though much-abused constitution, he contrived in a wonderful manner soon to shake off the effects of his debauch, and to set vigorously to work. Once at work, he toiled like a horse, prescribing, bandaging, healing, dosing, and tooth extracting with considerable skill. He managed the miners, too, uncommonly well, knowing their ways, and humouring their prejudices dexterously, so as while physicking and bleeding, to screw out of his rough patients such fees as would the sooner enable him to return to the bar of the tavern, its choice spirits, and cunning compounds. Once regularly settled among a jovial company, and with a pocket well replenished with nuggets and Mexican "boards," Hullings would scarcely have condescended to visit the sick bed of royalty itself; no bribe could tempt him, no entreaty move him, and indeed he was not long able to put forth his unquestionable skill on behalf of the suffering. It may be asked, why did not such a scampish and negligent doctor lose his practice? In England, of course, a person of such habits would have been speedily supplanted by more decent and useful practitioners. But California is a new and ill-organised land, where no crime is punished, save when the whim of the mob goes hand-in-hand with the decree of law; and duelling is regarded as needful, and even salutary. Now Hullings was a notorious duellist, who boasted of eleven antagonists killed or wounded, and who was always ready, pistol in hand, to warn off interlopers. Indeed he was one of the "crack shots" of the county, and was known to be willing to engage in mortal conflict with any one who should meddle with what he considered his property. My friend, the surveyor, had informed me how two or three young surgeons had attempted to settle at Placerville, but had been driven away by the threats of Hullings, threats weighted by his formidable repute.

"But they, Doctor, were chicken-hearted young fellows, that weren't fit for California at all," said the surveyor. "Now, Doctor, do you take my advice—don't let Hullings crow over you. No need to quarrel any, and I know your temper's a good one; but don't let him hector too much at starting, for there's nothing a bully respects like a quiet man with a good grit in him."

And it is possible, though hardly probable, that if I had exactly adhered to the surveyor's well-meant counsel, I might have avoided a crisis. As ill luck had it, I sought to improve upon the advice, to conciliate and mollify, where I should have been hard and calm.

Well! it was soon after I got into practice that I first saw my professional rival.

The rains came, and with the washing and digging began my work, for soon there were patients. My first patient was a young miner whose comrade had awkwardly driven a pickaxe through his foot—an interesting case, involving exfoliations of bone, while I feared at first lest lockjaw should result; but by great care and seclusion from the whisky bottle, I brought the miner through. The next case was that of a fellow who had been shot through the body in one of those duels over a handkerchief, so common in California. This man, too, I had the gratification of saving, though I was obliged to nurse him in my own tent, or his friends, with their eternal cordials and prescriptions of *aqua vita*, would soon have sent him out of the world. These cures caused my name to be bruited about, and then "the Doctor," as he was called, Dr. Hullings, made his appearance. He was nearly, but not quite, sober; a tall, bulky man, wearing a black coat, a Mexican sash round his waist, and velvet calzoneros of a bright green. He frowned on me for a minute or two without speaking, and at last addressed me in a hoarse voice that boded anying but goodwill.

"Halloa! stranger, do you know who I am?"

I was not alone; indeed, one is seldom alone in California; there were three or four storekeepers in my surgery, chatting and smoking. I saw their eyes brighten as Hullings came in; they expected a row, but I was determined not to indulge them. I answered, civilly, "If, Sir, you are, as I should imagine, Dr. Hullings, I am very glad to welcome to my tent a member of my own profession, and to have an opportunity of making your acquaintance."

Hullings stared like a baffled bull. My Yankee visitors sniggered among themselves.

"Member of my profession!" at length Hullings exclaimed; "you are a cool one, I expect. How do I know you're anything but some runaway loblolly boy or 'pothecary's errand lad, come here to poison our citizens, eh?"

To this I replied, with studied urbanity, that I was perfectly ready to submit my diplomas and certificates, London and Edinburgh, to his inspection, in testimony of my being a regularly educated and duly qualified practitioner. Dr. Hullings cut me short very rudely, telling me to keep my rubbish to myself, that the testimonials were very likely forged ones, and myself a London rogue; and, lastly, that free-born Americans wanted neither to be hocussed by the physic, nor sickened by the fine manners of any d—— Britisher!

I only smiled in answer to this tirade, Hullings stamped his foot, and made some very unwarrantable comments on Great Britain, Queen Victoria, and my unworthy self, but still I kept my temper. At last, the Doctor, shaking his huge fist unpleasantly near my face, as I was busy with pestle and mortar, pill-compounding, bellowed out:—

"The long and the short of it's just this, Placerville's a location belongs to me. I am not the man, I can tell you, ye skunk, to allow tampering with my patients, or poaching on my grounds. You'll have to make tracks out o' this, young man, if you'd keep your skin whole."

I politely assured him that I should not "make tracks" at any man's bidding. I had no idea of meddling with his patients, or in any way deviating from the rules either of professional etiquette or of good neighbourship—but there he cut me short with—

"You'd best not be a neighbour of mine too long, I guess, ye dratted British interloper!"

So, favouring me with a parting scowl, he jammed down the Panama hat on his shaggy head, squirted a stream of amber extract of tobacco from his wide mouth into the mass of pills I was rolling out, and, with a laugh of contempt, swaggered away from my presence.

I could see by the faces of the lookers-on that I had fallen considerably in their esteem by my meek conduct. They attributed this to fear, and the imputation of pusillanimity is a hard one for a young man to endure. Still I put a good face on the matter, and my practice decidedly increased, less on account of my own merits, than the multiplication of cases. The yield of gold was very good after the rains; fresh diggers poured in; new arrivals from Europe, many of them, who soon sickened with the hard work in the burning sun by day, the heavy dews they slept among at night, the scanty shelter, and the over-abundant whisky. There were plenty of men down with various complaints, besides accident cases and hurts in quarrels over cards or drink. I had much to do, and before long I was able to pay my way, though little more; for living is fearfully expensive in California, and I could not subsist and pay ground-rent for the few square feet of valuable earth my tent occupied for less than six dollars a-day. Then, too, I found that my golden dreams, before I came out, were as deceptive as many another man's. I had imagined the miners to be careless, prodigal fellows, like so many sailors on a spree, rewarding the extraction of a tooth with a nugget as big as a hazel-nut, and recompensing my handfuls of quinine with handfuls of gold-dust. I found out my mistake, and that miners were just as resolute to have their dollar's worth for their dollar as any other class. Indeed, in spite of their gambling, and other expensive vices, I should call them a thrifty set, unless under strong temptation.

Still, I began to make a little money, and was able to put by a small nest-egg towards that treasure I had in view, and which was to buy me one of the very best connections at the West End, and send me to pay my visits in a smart pair-horse brougham, the envy of all beholders. Not only I made some little money, but, what was better in that lawless, heartless place, made a staunch friend in one Paul Clam, a tall, lithe young American, from Virginia, and one of the best natured fellows in Placerville.

Paul let drop hints on more than one occasion which showed me that Dr. Hullings saw my partial success with a malignant eye. The "Doctor" had been heard to threaten dire vengeance among his boon companions against the intrusive Englishman. He never mentioned me without a rolling accompaniment of curses, and Paul warned me that Hullings was not likely to be restrained by any scruples from ridding himself of a stumbling-block in his way.

Then, the Indian lad who carried out my physic was waylaid and roughly treated, the phials were emptied into the river, the pills and plasters flung after them, and there could be no doubt that the principal actor in this transaction was the rival surgeon. Probably Hullings wished to provoke me into challenging him, but this I would not indulge him in. Regarding, as I did and do, duelling as both wrong and foolish, I determined on no account to resort to a practice I so completely reprobated; and though I felt angry and annoyed, I resolved to continue my system of forbearance to the last moment.

My quiet endurance only seemed to exasperate the brutal disposition of my enemy. Not content with the foul abuse with which he always mentioned my name, he now showed some method in his malignity; for he made it his business to go round Placerville, and inform all who had leisure to listen, that I was a runaway druggist's apprentice from Britain, quite without learning, and a mere impudent quack who ought to be tarred and feathered and drummed out of the township. My answer to this was, to affix to the door of my tent a notice, setting forth that my diplomas, testimonials, and other papers, were to be seen by any one who pleased to inspect them. A few miners, teamsters, and woodcutters were pleased to inspect them, and generally held them upside down, so that the perusal could not much have edified them, but no doubt the broad seals and stamps produced a satisfactory effect.

On the third day after posting the above notice, I was sitting in my surgery, pasting dried botanical specimens into a book—for my passion was botany, and California contains some rare and singular species—when my friend Paul burst in, flushed and breathless.

"Doctor!" said he, "Ned Willis! I've been taking your part at the tavern yonder, till I very nigh came to blows with that blackguard fellow, Hullings, the doctor. The way he goes on abusing you and lying's worse than a Mexicy smoothbore! And now he swears that since you won't fight, he'll force you to it, or make you slope out of Placerville. I left him, with a score of rowdies, just startin' for here, and I stepped out ahead, for he vows he'll draw the Britisher like a badger."

Here was pleasant news! My heart began to beat thick and fast, and my pulses to flutter, not exactly with fear.

"Ned Willis," said Paul, seizing my hand, "look here. I know you're a peaceful individual, and don't think duels the correct thing, but this air different. Hullings swears you've been showing the white feather, and twits me with keeping company with a coward. Now, I know better. You air no coward; but you've got some Bible notions agin the pistol. I don't say challenge him, mind that; but only promise me that if Hullings gets to downright violence, fight you will."

I returned the friendly squeeze of the Virginian's hand.

"I shall be true to my principles," said I, as cooly as I could. "No provocation will make me give a challenge, but self-defence is a *different* affair. If I am attacked, I promise you, I shall not act as a coward, nor give you cause to be ashamed of me."

The Virginian gave me an approving slap on the back.

"Hurrah for the old country!" said he. "I know'd you wouldn't skulk. Here they come, the scamps."

Dr. Hullings did indeed enter my tent, followed by several tipsy ruffians and some loungers recruited on the way. Outside might be heard the hum of a numerous crowd, gathered, no doubt, to see the fun and witness the performance of Hullings' boast to "whip the Britisher." The manner and look of my enemy were as hostile and offensive as possible. He swaggered forward with his hands in the pockets of his coat, and cried in a bullying voice:

"You pitiful eternal sneak, you—you slinking, psalm-singing varmint of a British-whelped bone-setter, dar ye look a man in the face?"

The crowd tittered and grinned.

"Dr. Hullings," said I, "I dare look you in the face, I can assure you. Why do you slander my name, sir?—why do you pursue me into my own dwelling in this offensive manner? If I have wronged you tell me how, but if not——"

"Hold your tongue!" said Hullings, gruffly; "we want none of your mealy-mouthed palaver here, I can tell you. You've had warning not to poach on my property. Will ye be off, before I quicken your steps with a cowhide? Yes or no?" and his voice swelled into a roar.

"Mr. Hullings," said I, "I distinctly refuse to comply with so unreasonable and unjust a demand. I was willing to live here on good terms with you. I have resented none of your insults, but I must beg of you to walk out of my tent."

Hullings knit his shaggy brows till they almost hid his bloodshot eyes.

"And if I don't choose to go?"

"Then," said I, feeling my cheeks in a glow and my eyes brightening in spite of myself, "I shall be obliged, much against my will, to eject you by force."

Hullings gave a shout of triumph, and flung about his muscular arms like the sails of a windmill.

"Huzza!" he cried, "I've drawed the Britisher! He can't go back of that, and I won't let him! I'm his man for rough and tumble, knock down and drag out, and let's see which is the cock that crows craven the first!"

"I'll tell you what's true, Doctor," cried Paul, firing up, "you're an everlasting rascal, you are, crowing over a stranger that never did ye harm to the value of a squirrel's skin. It's such loafing vagabonds as yourself that brings discredit on Columbia's Eagle o' Freedom."

Poor dear Paul, he could not help concluding his protest with that scrap of electioneering bombast.

"Waal! young man, I'll pluck a crow with *you*, when I've done with the British skulker," bellowed Hullings, thoroughly furious; stand up, sirrah! and take your pick of ways to settle it. I give ye your choice—rifles or shot-guns, revolvers or duellers, bowie-knives in a dark room, or pistols across a handkerchief, or cutlasses, or bloody Indian tomahawks—Dan Hullings is the man to settle your hash with any."

"Doctor," said I, "I shall not fight you. I decline your challenge; but I shall certainly not be deterred by your braggadocio from compelling you to quit my abode."

Hullings, instead of grappling with me, as I expected, turned with a grin to his whispering backers. They seemed to cogitate and hold a momentary council, and then Hullings with mock civility requested a sight of my diplomas, &c. Paul whispered to me not to comply, but I did not choose to take the advice. Called on thus publicly to show my papers, I could not refuse without giving a handle to malice. But the moment Hullings clutched the documents, he burst into a roar of laughter, echoed by his friends, deliberately tore the papers across the middle, and flung them at my feet as I sat, followed by a jet of tobacco-juice which deluged my face. Human patience could bear no more. Up I sprang at once, but quick as wrath made me, indignation had made another quicker, for Paul Clam was beforehand with me, and felled Hullings to the ground with one tremendous blow, like an ox beneath the poleaxe. Up the surgeon staggered, bleeding and infuriate, and drew his bowie-knife as he rose, and flew at my champion, but there were respectable men in the crowd, and the arm of the ruffian was forcibly restrained. He struggled and raved wildly.

"His blood!—I must have it," he cried; "the blood of the man that struck me!"

The young Virginian stood with folded arms.

"I'm ready," said he; "fair play, and I don't much mind what tools we use."

"No, Paul!" exclaimed I, coming between him and the Doctor. "This is my quarrel. You must not fight my battles for me. I'll meet him now matters have come to this, and Heaven forgive me if I'm driven to take his life in defence of my own."

"I'll take you second, Britisher," bawled the bully, as his friends drew him away; "the first round is for the villain that struck me, and I'll have blood for the blow."

And his companions huddled him out, cursing volubly.

Matters of this kind are quickly adjusted in California. An hour after, the affair took place. It was to be, by mutual consent, a "claim duel," that is, it was to be fought underground, in an exhausted mine, according to a not unusual Californian custom. Independent of my personal interest, there was something very strange and gloomy in the preparations. A "claim" was selected, which had been what the miners call "worked out," that is, all tempting strata had been ransacked so effectually that no gold could remain, and therefore the pit might be filled up at once, to serve as the grave of the defeated duellist. The excavation was a narrow and deep one—an oblong of perhaps twenty-four or five feet longitudinally. The depth was not less than eleven feet; the combatants had therefore to be assisted into this living tomb, from which one of them was never to emerge. My feelings may be imagined as I stood beside this yawning and darksome pit, among a crowd of reckless diggers, jeering and uttering comments in many languages. Paul stood beside me, cool and courageous, in his red-flannel shirt and trousers, capping his revolver, a large six-shot one. At the other end of the claim was Hullings, loading a similar weapon, and vaunting loudly of past triumphs, while making no secret of his sanguinary hopes. The combatants were to be posted at either end of the pit, and the umpire—who was no other than the sheriff—was to give the signal by clapping his hands. If Paul fell, Hullings declared that I should take his place, and boasted that he would see the earth filled in upon us both before he went home to his supper. Paul was silent, rather, but his hand was quite steady in mine.

"If I'm dropped, Ned," said he, "there's still a chance for you, though I wish you'd had more practice with the pistol, I do. But I can draw a bead as well as most, and though its easy to hit, the claim's so tarnation narrer! I'll bet a few that I hit the hardest; put your ear down and I'll tell you why."

I complied, and Paul whispered:

"This is old Moone's claim, and I helped work it. One end's broader than t'other, and, don't you see, I've managed to stick Hullings there, so I'll get a better snap at him, in what light there is. So, he's going down! Good-bye, old fellow, in case I never see the day again."

Paul wrung my hand, and was slowly lowered into the pit, where Hullings already was. The men were allowed five minutes to settle themselves. Then the umpire began to prepare. He called out:

"Are you ready, below?"

"Ready!" answered Paul, cheerily.

"Ready!" growled Hullings, out of the gloom.

It was a moment of terrible excitement. It was strange and awful to hear those two men's voices speaking out of the darkness, from the depths of the pit that was to be the ensanguined resting place of one, at least. Both could never come up again to the fellowship of living men. And if Paul were slain I was to take his place, the second victim. But I felt no selfish fear; all my regrets and apprehensions were for him, the brave, kindly young Virginian, facing death in my quarrel. My eyes strained to pierce the darkness; I could see nothing; I could only hear a rustling. The foes were stirring in the grave. The umpire called out, "Ready!" and clapped his hands. Crack! went both pistols at once, the red flashes lit up the abandoned mine, and showed the dark forms of the antagonists, then all was gloom again.

"Missed, by Geehoshaphat!" cried a fellow.

I gasped. Flash! again, and then quickly came a third double flash, lurid through the darkness. And then there was a groan, long and thrilling; but the revolvers gave out their lurid gleam no more.

"Is it over?" cried the umpire. No answer. We waited. The moments were agony to me. At last the umpire agreed that torches should be brought, and we descended—four of us—I the first. At the bottom we found Hullings lying stone dead, shot through the heart. The Virginian lay in a pool of blood, dead too, to all appearance. But, to my heartfelt joy, Paul proved to be alive, only badly hurt, having received two bullets in his side and shoulder, and swooned from the bleeding. We bore him gently up, and to my tent, and I nursed him through the fever and weakness as I would have tended my own brother, and he was as true as a brother to me, poor fellow! In six weeks Paul was about again. As for Hullings, they buried him just as he lay. That mine was his grave, and he never left it. I was the only doctor, now, and did well enough. And that was how I got my California practice

JOHN HARWOOD.

—*Once a Week.*

AN EVENTFUL MARRIAGE.—Near fourteen years before this time, Sunderland, then Secretary of State to Charles the Second, had married his daughter, Lady Elizabeth Spencer, to Donough Macarthy, Earl of Clancarty, the lord of an immense domain in Munster. Both the bridegroom and the bride were mere children, the bridegroom only fifteen, the bride only eleven. After the ceremony they separated; and many years, full of strange vicissitudes, elapsed before they met again. The boy soon visited his estates in Ireland. He had been bred a member of the Church of England; but his opinions and his practice were loose. He found himself among kinsmen who were zealous Roman Catholics. A Roman Catholic king was on the throne. To turn Roman Catholic was the best recommendation to favour both at Whitehall and at Dublin Castle. Clancarty speedily changed his religion, and from a dissolute Protestant became a dissolute Papist. After the revolution he followed the fortunes of James; sat in the Celtic Parliament which met at the King's Inn; commanded a regiment in the Celtic army; was forced to surrender himself to Marlborough at Cork; was sent to England, and was imprisoned in the Tower. The Clancarty estates, which were supposed to yield a rent of not much less than ten thousand a year, were confiscated. They were charged with an annuity to the earl's brother, and with another annuity to his wife; but the greater part was bestowed by the King on Lord Woodstock, the eldest son of Portland. During some time, the prisoner's life was not safe; for the popular voice accused him of outrages for which the utmost license of civil war would not furnish a plea. It is said that he was threatened with an appeal of murder by the widow of a Protestant clergyman who had been put to death during the troubles. After passing three years in confinement, Clancarty made his escape to the Continent, was graciously received at St. Germains, and was entrusted with the command of a corps of Irish refugees. When the treaty of Ryswick had put an end to the hope that the banished dynasty would be restored by foreign arms, he flattered himself that he might be able to make his peace with the English Government. But he was grievously disappointed. The interest of his wife's family was, undoubtedly, more than sufficient to obtain a pardon for him. But on that interest he could not reckon. The selfish, base, covetous father-in-law was not at all desirous to have a highborn beggar and the posterity of a highborn beggar to maintain. The ruling passion of the brother-in-law was a stern and acrimonious party spirit. He could not bear to think that he was so nearly connected with an enemy of the Revolution and of the Bill of Rights, and would with pleasure have seen the odious tie severed even by the hand of the executioner. There was one, however, from whom the ruined, expatriated, proscribed young nobleman might hope to find a kind reception. He stole across the Channel in disguise, presented himself at Sunderland's door, and requested to see Lady Clancarty. He was charged, he said, with a message to her from her mother, who was then lying on a sick bed at Windsor. By this fiction he obtained admission, made himself known to his wife, whose thoughts had probably been constantly fixed on him during many years, and prevailed on her to give him the most tender proofs of an affection sanctioned by the laws both of God and of man. The secret was soon discovered, and betrayed by a waiting-woman. Spencer learned that very night that his sister had admitted her husband to her apartment. The fanatical young Whig, burning with animosity which he mistook for virtue, and, eager to emulate the Corinthian who assassinated his brother, and the Roman who passed sentence of death on his son, flew to Vernon's office, gave information that the Irish rebel, who had once already escaped from custody, was in hiding hard by, and procured a warrant and a guard of soldiers. Clancarty was found in the arms of his wife, and dragged to the Tower. She followed him, and implored permission to partake his cell. These events produced a great stir throughout the society of London. Sunderland professed everywhere that he heartily approved of his son's conduct; but the public had made up its mind about Sunderland's veracity, and paid very little attention to his professions on this or on any other subject. In general, honourable men of both parties, whatever might be their opinion of Clancarty, felt great compassion for his mother, who was dying of a broken heart, and his poor young wife, who was begging piteously to be admitted within the Traitor's Gate. Devonshire and Bedford joined with Ormond to ask for mercy. The aid of a still more powerful intercessor was called in. Lady Russell was esteemed by the King as a valuable friend: she was venerated by the nation generally as a saint, the widow of a martyr; and when she deigned to solicit favours, it was scarcely possible that she should solicit in vain. She naturally felt a strong sympathy for the unhappy couple, who were parted by the walls of that gloomy old fortress in which she had herself exchanged the last sad endearments with one whose image was never absent from her. She took Lady Clancarty with her to the palace, obtained access to William, and put a petition into his hand. Clancarty was pardoned on condition that he should leave the kingdom and never return to it. A pension was granted to him, small when compared with the magnificent inheritance which he had forfeited, but quite sufficient to enable him to live like a gentleman on the continent. He retired, accompanied by his Elizabeth, to Altona.—*Macaulay.*

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN GRAIN BY LOCUSTS.—The following is from the circular of Messrs. Carr, of Rostock:—The total shipments of wheat from Russia up to the end of September were 684,871 quarters, against 508,105 quarters in 1859. Taking into account the sad havoc done by the locusts in the whole of Southern Russia, Russian and Austrian Poland—the devastation being so enormous that in the Odessa districts alone some 400,000 or 500,000 quarters of wheat were destroyed—and considering that from the St. Petersburg, Riga, and Archangel districts, and from Poland the yield is not great, but the reverse, I think I may estimate Russia and Russian Poland's capabilities or exports for the next campaign at one million quarters. Having so often been written to and asked to give an idea of the devastation committed by the locusts, it may not be out of place, once for all, now to do so. In the distance a swarm of locusts look like a dark thunder-cloud, and as they approach a whistling sound is heard in the air similar to a violent thunder-storm; the sun, if shining at the time, is darkened, and the temperature becomes five or ten degrees Réaumer cooler, as the warmth of the sun is prevented from penetrating the mass. The swarm takes from twelve to fifteen hours to pass over, and the enormous mass or quantity of this fearful scourge in the atmosphere as far as the eye can reach, makes such an overpowering impression on the human frame that a person feels an inward depressing feeling, such as difficult breathing, and inability to shake off the horror-stricken nervous sensation. Business is suspended. If these plagues have once reached the ground the earth is for several miles in extent a foot deep at least with them, and they do not ascend until they have eaten every particle of grain, pulse, grass, &c., and the soil then looks as if it had been laid waste by fire. These insects can only be got rid of when they are not tired and are able to fly away, when a great noise is made, and several thousands of persons set to work together, indeed, it often happens that the Government sends two or three regiments of soldiers to assist the farmers; if, however, the swarms are tired and so enormous that they cover the fields a foot deep or more, then it is not in the power of human beings to prevent their committing sad havoc, and when killed and left on the ground, or should a swarm be driven into the sea and afterwards washed ashore, the stench is past bearing, and generally is followed by a pestilent disease. According to a map drawn whilst the Governor-General of Odessa made a tour of inspection early last May, about seventy-five Russian square miles were covered with the eggs of these insects. In the fields surrounding the small Polish town of Tomaszow, no less than 625 baskets of living locusts (each basket containing about 6400, and 554 gornats of 15,600 eggs each, making in all about four million locusts and nine million eggs) were delivered to the burgomaster of the place.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 28.

New Moon (s.), 70 tons, Captain Collins, from Macleay River 26th instant. Passengers—Miss James, Messrs. White, Egan. W. Dalton, agent.

Julie Heyn, barque, 318 tons, Captain Anderwood, from Adelaide 10th instant. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Amasis, Hanoverian brig, 162 tons, Captain Kiviet, from Port Elliott 20th instant. Passengers—Misses M. and B. Kelly. Captain, agent.

Corriemulzie, ship, 606 tons, Captain Blacklock, from the Downs 15th February, and Portland 23rd February. Passengers—Miss Tanner, Messrs. Street, Tracy, Tipping, Mrs. Fredman, Mrs. Slater and child, Masters Neild and Andrews. Brierley, Dean, and Co., agents.

William IV. (s.), 200 tons, Captain Trennant, from the Moruya. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Keft, from Kiama and Wollongong 28th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Miss Brown, Miss Mitchell, Messrs. Bowen, Neill, Moss, W. Robinson, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—May 28.

H.M.S. Harrier, for New Zealand.
Eliza K. Bateson, for South Sea Islands.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 28.

Lady Denison, for Launceston; Caroline, for South Sea Islands; Vixen, for Brisbane; Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay; Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—May 28.

Caroline, brig, 191 tons, Captain Hamilton, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hort and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel.

Vixen, schooner, 141 tons, Captain Bennett, for Brisbane.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 28.

Thomas, from the Hawkesbury, with 3000 feet timber, 5000 shingles, 600 dozen oranges; Unity, from Morpeth, with 15 tons coal, 360 bags bran; Valentine Ward, and Angus and Henry, from Brisbane Water, with 16,000 feet timber; Sacramento, from Bellambi, with 56 tons coal; Atlantic, from Newcastle, with 100 tons coal; Kiama (s.), from Wollongong and Kiama, with 131 kegs butter, 30 pigs, 2 horses, 30 hides, 8 coops poultry; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 55 bales hay, 53 hides, 10 bags maize, 2 cases eggs; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 150 bales hay, 50 bags flour, 37 bags bran, 44 bags maize, 4 bags bacon, 1 bale skins, 4 coops poultry, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 28.

Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury; Flower of Wexford, for Port Stephens; Village Maid, for Lake Macquarie; Angus and Henry, Valentine Ward, and Maid of the Mill, for Brisbane Water; Sarah Dent, for Botany; Colina, and Thane of Fife, for Bellambi; Levina, Elfin, Gratia, H. M. Warfield, Atlantic, for Newcastle; Thomas, for the Hawkesbury; William, Ann, for Shellharbour.

IMPORTS.—May 28.

Corriemulzie, from London: 28 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 100 packages, T. Dickinson; 1 package, W. H. Howell; 21 packages, J. E. Blake; 60 packages, 50 casks, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 90 packages, Herring and Co.; 25 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 2 cases (a folding machine), 16 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons; 2 packages, J. Henderson; 141 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1 package, S. Dulhunty; 113 packages, Hyam and Co.; 2 packages, Berklemann; 11 packages, Prince, Bray and Ogg; 32 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 18 packages, Graham, Binney, and Co.; 4 packages, Flavelle, Brothers; 3 packages, S. A. Joseph; 1 package, Mrs. Kelly; 1 package, G. J. Franklyn; 6 packages, M. A. Worms and Co.; 3 packages, J. Donovan and Co.; 1 package, G. S. Leathes; 2 packages, H. R. Hurford and Co.; 483 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 2 packages, W. J. Johnson and Co.; 130 packages, J. Armitage and Co.; 1 package, J. Mitchell; 50 hogsheads, A. Thompson; 43 packages, J. and E. Row; 606 packages, Brown and Co.; 98 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 3 packages, H. Cohen; 70 packages, R. Alexander; 14 packages, J. Jacobs; 1 package, Campbell and Co; 6 packages, T. W. Cadell; 3 packages, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 18 packages, E. Moses; 4 packages, W. H. Eldred; 112 packages, Dangar and Co.; 18 packages, F. Nainby; 12 packages, G. Moses; 13 packages, M. and L. Brodziack; 24 kegs powder; 43 packages, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; 1 package, A. Shorter; 15 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 package, Ashdown and Co.; 130 packages, Levicks and Piper; 3 packages, E. Comb; 86 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 18 packages, W. Acheson and Co.; 115 packages, Aspinall and Co.; 7 packages, Farmer and Co.; 4 packages, A. Sandeman; 1 package, A. Shamrod and Co.; 6 packages, Graham and Co.; 1 package, Sherriff and Co.; 7 packages, Kohn and Co.; 150 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 package, M'Arthur and Co.; 200 packages, H. H. Beauchamp; 152 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 100 packages colonial stores, 14 packages powder, E. P. Capper; 7 packages, E. C. Close; 136 packages, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 2 packages, Sir John Young; 1506 bars 85 plates 345 bars iron, 50 sheets iron, 40 bundles spring steel, 50 drums oil, 40 packages, R. Iredale and Co.; 2120 sacks, 1840 packages, Order.

Julie Heyn, from Adelaide: 540 tons copper ore, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Amasis, from Port Elliott: 1630 bags wheat, 500 bags flour, 355 bags bran, N. Caston.

EXPORTS.—May 28.

Caroline, for South Sea Islands: 22 bags coffee, 30 cases brandy, 13 quarter-casks 6 octaves wine, G. Moss; 1 package tobacco, R. M'Crea; 25 cases beer, 31 bags sugar, 23 packages tea, 6 cases champagne, 5 cases wine, S. A. Joseph; 19 boxes tobacco, 75 cases geneva, 56 cases brandy, 1 case cigars, 21 cases wine, 26 cases claret, 1 cask sugar, 48 guns, 10,000 percussion caps, 16 bundles shooks, 200 iron pots, 1 pistol, 60 boxes soap, 37 bundles hoop iron, 103 packages, A. Hort; 108 camp ovens, 8 packages, part of original cargo.

Vixen, for Brisbane: 3 cases, Lotze and Larnach; 20 boxes candles, Sawkins and Haes; 40 cases beer, 3 kegs butter, H. Beit; 100 bags salt, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 cases hams, 4 cases bacon, 20 cases brandy, 45 bags coffee, 55 packages tea, 30 casks 18 cases beer, S. A. Joseph; 3000 slates, 6 bales hay, E. and W. Paul; 12 boxes candles, 1 coffee mill, 1 bale woolpacks, 29 drums soda, 25 casks resin, 5 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 5 packages, Myers and Cantor; 4 casks white lead, 6 cases castor oil, 10 drums colza oil, 5 cases vestas, 10 hogsheads ale, 74 casks beer, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 30 casks beer, 11 casks barley, J. Simmons; 4 cases, J. E. Blake; 20 bales hay, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 1 case, W. Barnett; 60 packages tea, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 20 cases brandy, G. Moss; 6 bales hay, 1 stove, 78 packages, C. Brown; 1 tank, Partridge.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For New Zealand.—By the Lord Worsley (s.), this day, at noon.
For Wide Bay.—By the Waratah (s.), this day, at 3·30 p.m.
For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 3·30 p.m.
For Valparaiso.—By the Ellen Wallace, this day, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, May 28:—Rialto, barque, 303 tons, Captain Currie, for Adelaide; Thames, brig, 223 tons, Captain Bremner, for Stewart's Island.

The New Moon (s.) left Macleay River on the 26th, at 9 a.m., and arrived here at 2 p.m. 28th instant. Passed the Rainbow (s.), at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, 20 miles south of the River; five p.m., next day, passed six schooners at anchor in Narrowgut (Port Stephens). The New Moon brings up 413 bags maize, 58 hides, 7 cases eggs, 1 coop poultry, 10 cases eggs.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship City of Sydney arrived at the Railway Pier, Melbourne, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

The Amasis brig took the ground both in entering and leaving Port Elliott, although in charge of a pilot, and is making water.

The William IV. arrived yesterday, under steam. She brings up 300 bags potatoes, and will be placed on the Patent Slip, to be overhauled.

The Kiama (s.) brings up 150 kegs butter, 90 pigs, 10 coops fowls, 12 calves, and sundries.

The schooner Volunteer arrived yesterday from the Tweed River, with 45,000 feet of cedar. Left on the 22nd in company with the Friends. The Francis, George, and Rhoderick Dhu were in the Tweed. Experienced strong south-westerly winds with squally weather during the passage.

A telegram was received yesterday, by the manager of the A. S. N. Co., from Melbourne, stating that as the City of Sydney left Twofold Bay on Sunday morning a steamer was entering. The name of the steamer does not appear to have been known, but it is supposed to have been the Kembla, belonging to the I. S. N. Co., now due from England, and which was to have put in to Twofold Bay to fix her paddles previous to coming on to Sydney.

The Corriemulzie left the Downs on the 15th February, but was compelled to take shelter in Portland, whence she sailed on the 23rd February. Crossed the Equator on the 19th March, passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 21st April, and was off Cape Otway on the 25th instant. The day previous a heavy gale came on at N.W., gradually working round to S.W., from which point it blew terrifically. The ship was kept dead before the wind, which blew away fore and main topsail and fore topgallant sail, and sprung the jibboom. The Hollinside, from London to Sydney, was spoken on the 4th April, in latitude 37·24 N., longitude 15·18 W. A passenger named Charles M'Glachlin died on the 21st April from disease of the heart.

The Julie Heyn, from Adelaide, sprung a leak shortly after leaving, and has been making two feet of water per hour ever since.

A match was made last night at Tattersall's for £50 a side between R. and H. Green and T. M'Grath and J. Punch, to be pulled next Saturday three weeks, in the same boats and under the same conditions as the late match.

The Diving Apparatus.—On Saturday last, Mr. T. Fareily was stepping on board the steamer Victoria, lying at the Circular Wharf, when he accidentally dropped his pocketbook overboard, which contained £500 in notes and gold. Mr. S. Macnab, the diver, was immediately applied to, but, owing to the day being so far advanced, was unable to go down until the next morning, when he succeeded in securing the treasure, which another tide or shower of rain would soon have covered with mud. The public should bear in mind in cases of this nature there are the appliances in the city always at hand.

Exports from the Port of Morpeth in the week ending 25th May, 1861.

Bran, 612 bags	£153	Oranges, 55 packages	£28
Bones, 7 bags	1	Pigs, 58	58
Cattle, 9	31	Poultry, 44 coops	110
Coals, 340 tons	212	Pumpkins, 107 dozen	13
Eggs, 35 cases	87	Cigars, 1 case	12
Flour, 25 bags	50	Sheep, 345	173
Fruit, 25 boxes	18	Sheepskins, 48 bales	258
Hay, 1004 trusses	702	Straw, 26 trusses	9
Hides, 1235	804	Tallow, 44 casks	396
Horses, 2	40	Wheat, 610 bags	645
Horns, 6 bags	6	Wool, 41 bales	1485
Maize, 4255 bushels	1063	Wine, 1 hogshead	17

[By Electric Telegraph.]

WINDS AND WEATHER.

May 28.—9 a.m.—Queenscliffe, W., moderate and cloudy.
Cape Otway, N.W., light, very cloudy.
Albury, S.W., cloudy.
Goulburn, W., cloudy, cold.
Yass, W., fresh, raining.
Gundagai, W., very cloudy.
Bathurst, S.W., fine.
Mudgee, calm, fine.
Newcastle, N.W., strong, fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial,	communication	perfect
Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 27.—Alma, schooner, 163 tons, Dowe, from Melbourne.
May 27.—Valiant, brig, 147 tons, Brodie, from Melbourne.
May 27.—Miranda, Dutch brig, 240 tons, Woller, from Melbourne.
May 27.—Tarbett Castle, barque, 189 tons, Rich, from Sydney.
May 27.—Missie, brig, 182 tons, Skelton, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

May 27.—Leonidas, barque, Allerdyce, for Macassar, with 340 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 27.—Venus, from Sydney.
May 28.—Rose, Catherine, Bard's Legacy, Tiger,

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In your shipping report of to-day, we find a note headed "Gazelle," which we fear will give unnecessary uneasiness to the underwriters. By a letter which we received from Captain Stafford, it appears that when under the command of the Government pilot, she did strike on a reef but only remained there *three hours*, until the rising of the tide. The commander of the war steamer and all the hands came on board and gave every assistance. We expect to see the Gazelle here in a *few days* with little or no damage.

Yours faithfully,
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.
Sydney, 28th May.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—May 28.

Beer, 408 packages	...	Sugar, 100 tons	£4000
Brandy, 75 packages	£320	Soda, 31 drums	130
Effects, 2 packages	12	Skins, 14 packages	160
Geneva, 3 packages	13	Tallow, 21 casks	212
Hides, 127	83	Wheat, 11746 bushel	4798
Old tom, 2 hogsheads	15	Wine, 3 packages	9
Oilstores, 280 packages	450	Whisky, 30 packages	18
Rope, 39 packages	120	Wool, 197 bales	5673

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
May 28.	9·30 a.m.	W.	Fresh, and clear.
	Noon.	W.S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	6 p.m.	W.S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

Meteorological Observations taken at 9 a.m. 28th May.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury	29·224	40·	...	...	53·	42.	...	S.W.	1·	10·
Goulburn	27·768	48·0	44·0	41·2	50·	31·5	...	W.	2·	8.
Bathurst	27·812	55·	44·	...	64·	34·	...	S.W.	1·	4·

Weather.—May 28th, Albury, cloudy; Goulburn, cloudy; Bathurst, fine.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. May	Sun. Rises	Sun. Sets	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After
29 Wednesday	7 2	4 58	12 0	12 22

Moon.—Last Quarter, 31st instant, 8h. 30m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

We do not think Mr. Cowper and his colleagues will derive all the advantage which might have been contemplated from the retirement of Mr. Parkes. They have, indeed, bought off a formidable opponent, and they have borrowed *upon debentures* £5000 to pay his price. The burden is to devolve upon posterity:—the advantage to be enjoyed is present. "What do I care for posterity?" said a philosophical radical—"posterity never did anything for me!" It may, however, be affirmed that we are doing something for posterity, and we can despise its impotent reproaches. When posterity is in a condition to speak we shall not probably be in a condition to listen. Down with posterity!

Having got rid of a rival, however, the next great point is to obtain an ally. Mr. James, who carries the whole mob in his belly, has set it in motion. There was not, indeed, any very vast confluence at the nomination, and perhaps that is to be ascribed to the conviction that all is safe. Each of the candidates has predicted a triumphant return.

Dr. Duigan appears to have gained the ear of the multitude, and has nothing more to do than to follow up this achievement by obtaining their votes. On this point he is ever sanguine.

Mr. Fowler is the candidate of that class of men who deal in public works, and his success depends upon the strength of their anger against the Minister. As to the speech made by Mr. Arnold in defence of the unemployed, we at all events are not going to question the soundness of its principles or the justice of many of its reproofs. We doubt, however, if the number of the unemployed, whatever their quality may be, it is not greatly in excess of Mr. Arnold's calculation. At the same time, the Minister for Public Works is not in office to support the unemployed but to secure to the public as large a return as possible for the money it has to expend. We fancy that, however unpopular his speech in the House when repeated from the hustings, it was not equally so when read in the closet.

Of the political character of Mr. Neale nothing is known. He is in connection with a religious body of considerable influence, and is supported rather indecently, as we think, by the formal nomination of the Ministers. As far as we have heard of him he is a man who can not be reproached with an intention to intrude among his betters, but is far above those who already crowd the Ministerial benches.

The only candidate who has any public reputation is Mr. Forster. His principles have been repeatedly expounded in every form. We understand that he is a democrat—that his democratic principles go to the utmost limits of that theory, but in his application of them there is a dash of respectability. He dreams that it is possible, after having constructed a Government which shall represent one class, to bring out of it due protection to every public interest. His Utopia is a political system in which "virtue shall be rewarded," in which intelligence shall rule; in which political truckling shall be discouraged; from which all forms of rascality and corruption shall be expelled. There are few men in public life among us who believe with such earnestness and, we might add, simplicity; whose confidence in the dogmas which they enforce is so genuine and so absolute—whose intentions are so clearly unselfish and public spirited. It was the commonest thing in the world to find him rising in the House and speaking against his own party—if that word is to be used. If he voted with his political friends he generally did so upon some augumentation which would not have convinced them, or in consequence of some facts which they were not inclined to admit. In this respect he resembles Mr. Parkes, who generally, after watching the course of a discussion, came to the most popular conclusion, but took care to inform the world that it was by a peculiar process, far different from the vulgar ratiocination by which others attained that end.

Mr. Forster has been represented as the enemy of the Roman Catholic body—we do not believe it. We should not, however, be at all astonished to hear him burst out in declamation against the Pope. It would not at all surprise us if he stiffly maintained that the spiritual authorities of that Church required to be looked after. It would be a great mistake to imagine that this is from religious antipathy. Nothing of the sort. The same thing he would say of his own church, with a little more fire—as the result of more direct collision. The truth is, Mr. Forster has none of that red-tape by which men bind up and conceal unpleasant notions. He has none of that disguise by which they cover unwelcome opinions. All that he is and feels reveals itself. And thus he, perhaps, never spoke a truth less undisputable than that he belonged to no party, and that when power dropped into his hands he neither formed nor courted a party. How any Government is to be carried on without party and adherents, we have not yet discovered, because we do not profess a profound reliance upon conscientious convictions and incorruptible virtue. The appeal for support in consideration that a thing is right in itself, was just an innocent peculiarity of Mr. Forster—the kind of buoyant trust which is always attractive when associated with genius and intelligence, but really is not likely to hold possession of power in the presence of the most unscrupulous foes.

If Mr. Forster goes into the Assembly we do not imagine he will form a party now any more than he did heretofore, but he will carry into the House something of which it certainly is at present deficient—we mean political honesty—a direct, earnest conviction, unapproachable by those artifices which lead the bulk of the members wherever their personal interest inclines. The Government has plenty of supporters, and will have so long as those who can divide the spoil can agree to enjoy it together. The time will, no doubt, come when there will be a division, from the very bulk which they have attained—as bodies fall to pieces when their weight is greater than their adhesiveness. Upon Mr. Forster the public may rely that he will connive at no corruption—*that he will call a spade a spade*—that if there is any plot by which public interests are compromised, he will do his best to reveal it. His function in the House will not be that of government and administration. He will not certainly direct or shape the legislation of the country, but he will perform the useful office of a detective, and the fear of such a man may prevent bargains like that which has occasioned the vacancy he is now nominated to fill. Mr. Neale desires to go in to swell the volume of support which the Ministry at present enjoy. Mr. Forster, if successful, will be a unit deducted from that too great ascendancy. In our opinion it is in this his value consists—not in the political principles he avows—from these we wholly differ, but in the purity of his political reputation, guaranteed as it is by the independence of his circumstances. We do not blame the Ministers for trying to keep out Mr. Forster. Their reasons for doing so are as strong as those for buying off Mr. Parkes. Those who sympathise with the one project may very well yield their support to the other. The people, however, who are compromised by such jobs may, perhaps, think it worth while to step to the poll and record their votes in favour of one who has this title—that he is an honest man.

The House wants salt.

THE BANK RETURNS.
No. II.

The transactions of our eight banks during the past and several previous quarters, as regards the liabilities of Circulation and Deposits, and the assets of Coin and Discounts, were examined in our former article. The present inquiry will be directed to the movements of capital, reserve and dividend, and to the relative amounts of liabilities and coin.

No. 1.—Capital.

The aggregate amount of paid-up capital has slightly increased during the quarter: during the last three years it has increased £635,000. The amount paid up by each bank in the past and corresponding quarters was as under:

	March 1860.	March 1861.	Increase.
N. S. Wales	£662,200	£750,000	87,800
Commercial	320,000	320,000	—
Australasia	900,000	900,000	—
Union	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Joint Stock	365,800	375,000	9,200
London	700,000	70,000	—
English	500,000	600,000	—
Oriental	1,260,000	1,260,000	—
Totals	£5,708,000	£5,805,000	£97,000

The only banks whose capital has been augmented in this interval are the New South Wales and the Joint Stock.

No. 2.—Reserve.

	March 1860.	March 1861.		
N. S. Wales	£210,300	£207,900	decrease	£2,400
Commercial	63,200	65,300	increase	2,100
Australasia	373,800	315,000	decrease	58,800
Union	299,700	273,900	ditto	25,800
Joint Stock	46,000	29,100	ditto	16,900
London	52,400	72,900	increase	20,500
English	18,900	22,500	ditto	3,600
Oriental	252,000	252,000		—
Totals	£1,316,300	£1,238,600	decrease	£77,700

In three of the banks, the reserve of undivided profits has increased; in four of them it has diminished; in one it is unaltered. The heaviest diminution is in the Bank of Australasia, nearly £59,000, or not much under sixteen per cent. The only noteworthy increase is in the London, £20,000, or thirty-nine per cent.

The net aggregate result is a falling off in the reserve to the extent of £77,700, or nearly six per cent.

No. 3.—Dividend.

The aggregate dividend has again declined, being the third quarter in which it has shewn a downward tendency.

Aggregate Half-yearly Dividend.

	1858-9.	1859-60.	1860-1.
June	£351,400	£377,700	£420,800
September	379,100	375,200	415,500
December	374,100	375,200	412,600
March	352,500	357,900	353,500
Mean	£364,300	£371,500	£400,100

The mean dividend of the last four quarters exceeds that of each preceding four; but the latest dividend of all is less than any of the previous seven. Compared with the quarter immediately before it, its declension is £59,000; compared with that of June last, its declension is £67,300.

Half-yearly Dividend of each Bank.

	March 1860.	March 1861.	Per cent. per ann. 1860	Per cent. per ann. 1861
New South Wales	£50,000	£55,600	20	15
Commercial	23,500	24,000	15	15
Australasia	90,000	67,500	20	15
Union	80,000	60,000	16	12
Joint Stock	14,400	18,700	10	10
London	24,500	24,500	7	7
English	12,500	15,000	5	6
Oriental	63,000	88,200	10	14

The Oriental Bank has added 4 per cent. to its dividend; the English 1 per cent.; three of the others have reduced, and three remain as they were.

No. 4.—Liabilities and Coin.

The aggregate liabilities for issues and deposits, with the coin held against them, were about as under:

	March 1860.	March 1861.
Notes and Deposits	£6,251,200	£6,206,100
Coin	1,469,100	1,461,300
Liabilities over Coin	£4,842,100	£4,744,800
Proportions } Liabilities	£1,000	£1,000
Proportions } Coin	225	235

The liabilities have decreased, the coin has increased; the latter having risen from £225 to £235 in ratio to £1000 of the former.

The position of each Bank in this particular—Coin held to £1000 of Liabilities, in the March Quarter.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
New South Wales	£280	£158	£148
Commercial	360	236	316
Australasia	260	254	157
Union	211	233	212
Joint Stock	231	262	287
London	381	416	387
English	371	176	357
Oriental	311	309	279

The London and the English hold *more* than the requisite proportion of coin, namely, 33 per cent. of the liabilities in issues and deposits; the Commercial comes very near to it; the Bank of New South Wales is farthest from it, being less than 15 per cent.

No. 5.—Working Capital.

The excess of the total assets above the total liabilities constitutes the working capital of the Banks. The state of the account for each Bank under this head, so far as concerns the transactions within our own colony, during the quarter ended 31st March, 1861, is about as follows:—

	Liabilities.	*Assets.*	*Working capital.*
New South Wales	1,720,600	2,730,000	1,009,400
Commercial	1,155,800	1,558,500	402,700
Australasia	627,900	583,100	nil.
Union	658,000	537,400	nil.
Joint Stock	842,300	1,244,900	402,600
London	98,000	273,300	175,300
English	348,100	729,900	381,800
Oriental	1,089,300	1,179,100	89,800
Totals	£6,540,000	£8,836,200	£2,296,200

The aggregate working capital employed by the banks in their transactions within this colony appears, then, to be £2,296,000, with which they do a lending business to the extent of more than £5,500,000.

But what can be said of the Bank of Australasia and the Union, who would seem to have no working capital at all, their *liabilities exceeding their assets* by £165,400? And yet, in this anomalous condition, they lend money upon discount to the amount of £790,000.

No. 6. Recapitulation.

Under this head is subjoined a bird's-eye view of our banking affairs during the past compared with the corresponding quarter.

	March 1860	March 1861
Capital paid up	£5,708,000	£5,805,000
Dividend (half-year)	357,900	353,500
Reserve	1,316,200	1,238,600
Discounts	6,253,300	5,566,700
Notes	896,600	927,100
Deposits	5,354,600	5,279,000
Coin	1,469,100	1,461,300
Total liabilities	6,771,500	6,540,000
Total assets	9,304,300	8,836,200
Working capital	2,532,800	2,296,200

This recapitulation exhibits for the first quarter of 1861, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1860,—

An increase of Capital of	£197,000
A decrease of Dividend of	4,400
A decrease of Reserve of	77,600
A decrease of Discounts of	686,600
An increase of Notes of	30,500
A decrease of Deposits of	75,600
An increase of Coin of	52,200
A decrease of Total Liabilities of	231,500
A decrease of Total Assets of	468,100
A decrease of Working Capital of	236,600

[By Electric Telegraph.]

BATHURST.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

The last accounts from the Native Dog Creek report all quiet, and that many diggers were on the road from Lambing Flat.

The escorts will leave for Sydney to-night, with 2538 ozs. 2 dwts. 19 grs. gold.

Weather fine, but very cold. Sharp frosty nights.

GOULBURN.

Tuesday, 8.20 p.m.

The Southern escorts have arrived, with the following amounts:—

	ozs.	dwts.	grs.
Burrangong	2675	16	12
Braidwood	1542	3	18
Goulburn	291	18	0

Weather clear and cold.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

The Benares sailed from the Bay at nine this morning.

The Commissioners report pleuro-pneumonia as still existing at Yackandandah.

The Council is engaged on Protection, and the Assembly on the District Insolvent Court.

QUEENSCLIFFE.

Tuesday, 7·20 p.m.

Arrived—7·50 a.m., City of Sydney, from Sydney.
Sailed—2·40 p.m., the Benares cleared the Heads.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

Mr. W. W. R. Whitridge, for some years the editor of the *Register*, died last evening, after a few days' illness. He was greatly respected as a public writer, and also in private life.

The produce market is quiet. Flour £15 10s. to £15 15s. Wheat in town 6s. 6d, at the Port 6s. 8d.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

The markets remain the same as yesterday. Nothing doing. New Cornwall Mining Shares are at 36s. premium.

Legislative Assembly.—Writ of Election.—A writ has been issued, and the following arrangements made for the election of a member to serve in the present Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the electoral district of Goulburn, in room of Charles Hamilton Walsh, Esq., resigned. Place of nomination, Goulburn; date of writ, 20th May, 1861; date of nomination, 10th June, 1861; polling day, 13th June, 1861; return of writ, 24th June, 1861.

Concert.—The members of the People's Vocal Music Association gave their sixth and last concert for the season on Monday evening, in the hall of the School of Arts, Pitt-street. The attendance was all that could be wished, the hall being well filled in both its body and gallery. On this occasion Haydn's grand oratorio of the "Creation" was performed, and, notwithstanding that the programme was of a far more ambitious character than what had been previously attempted, the affair went off very well. It was unfortunate that the sham fight by the volunteers took place on the same night, as it prevented the attendance of several of the best singers. The principal soprano, too, was evidently labouring under some bodily ailment, and, consequently, scarcely equal to the task. The concert, however, as a whole went off well, and the approval of the audience was expressed in a most unmistakable manner at frequent intervals during the evening. Mr. C. S. Packer presided with his usual efficiency at a beautifully-toned harmonium, lent by a gentleman, to whom it belonged, for the occasion. It is to be hoped that the concerts of this association in the next season may be as well patronised as was the last of the late season.

Lecture at Balmain.—The Rev. A. H. Stephen delivered a lecture in the Church of England Schoolhouse, Adolphus-street, Balmain, yesterday evening, the subject being "Recollections of Garfrath." The attendance was numerous. The Rev. W. Stack occupied the chair. The lecture consisted of reminiscences of a tour on the Continent, including Belgium, Holland, and Prussia, especially of Garfrath, the village in which the rev. gentleman and companions remained a considerable time. The curious scenes at the inn at which Mr. Stephen stopped, the strange manner of life, the characteristics of the people, the scenery in and surrounding the village, were graphically described; as was also the famed medical establishment for the cure of diseases of the eye, in the village, and some of the leading peculiarities of the celebrated Dr. Delcou, who conducts it. Otherplaces visited were also described, special attention being given to Cologne and its world-famous cathedral. The lecture was deeply interesting throughout, and, notwithstanding that it was of great length, was listened to with marked attention. The cordial thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. Stephen, and the proceedings were closed with the doxology.

The Cargo of Mauritius Sugar, ex Juno.—We are requested to direct particular attention to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sale, this day, of the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Juno, Groceries, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock prompt. For particulars see advertisements.—Adv.

Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, this day.—The special attention of the trade is directed to Mr. Charles Teakle's sale, this day, viz., at half-past 10, damaged stockmen's coats, oil baizes, blankets, slops, mole trousers, &c.; at 11 o'clock, general seasonable drapery. See advertisements.—Adv.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Tuesday.
Sittings for the Trial of Causes.
Before Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.
NICHOLSON V. WHYTE.

This was action by a principal against an agent to recover £122 5s., the alleged value of certain household furniture said to have been left with defendant for sale in April, 1858, and not to have been accounted for. The declaration contained a count averring a breach of contract in the failure of the defendant to account for the proceeds of a sale of this furniture. A second count averred a failure to sell within a reasonable time. There were also the ordinary counts for goods sold and delivered, money had and received, &c. The defendant denied making the contract to sell &c. He also pleaded that he had sold part of the furniture, for which he was ready and willing to account, and that he had given back the residue. He also paid £7 7s. into Court, and claimed a set off for advertising, &c., to the extent of £10 15s.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Faucett for the defendant.

The trial of this case did not terminate, and was adjourned until Thursday.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—Tuesday.
Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Thomas M'K. M'Leod, an adjourned second meeting. Two debts were proved. The official assignee being desirous of examining insolvent, who was not present, and resides at Adelong, his Honor adjourned the meeting until 25th June.

In the estate of Kirchner and Co., a special meeting for proof of debts. Postponed on account of Mr. Dick's indisposition until to-morrow.

In the estate of Charles Blakefield, a special meeting was held, at which one debt was proved.

In the estate of Nathaniel Payton, junior, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

Certificates of discharge were granted to James Carey, John Henry Marsden, and Benjamin Rhodes. John Richmond Stephenson's application was opposed, and its consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

SURRENDERS.

Thomas Gilbert Spence, George-street, Sydney, draper. Liabilities, £1899 5s. 1d. Assets value of personal property, £637 8s. 7d.; outstanding debts, £17 2s. 11d. total, £654 11s. 6d. Deficit, £1244 13s. 7d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

John Stuart, of Balmain, shipwright. Liabilities, £198 0s. 5d. Assets: Value of personal property, £7. Deficit, £191 0s. 5d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.—TO-DAY.

John Richmond Stephenson, 12.
John Richardson, Hugh Maxwell, adjourned meetings, 2.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.—TO-DAY.

Patrick M'Mahon, third, half-past 10.
Kirchner and Co., adjourned special for proof of debts, 11.
Randolph Nott, second, half-past 11.
Thomas Griffiths, special, for proof of debts, 12.
Betteridge and Haydon, special, for proof of debts, quarter-past 12.
Charles A. Goodchap, single, half-past 12.
John Murphy, single, 2.
James Foley, single, half-past 2.
James R. Huston, single, 3.
Thursday, 30.—Henry Smith, third, half-past 10. George J. Crouch, third, 11. Alexander Brand, third, half-past 11. Edward Augustus, third, 12. Henry W. Johnson, adjourned examination, 12. John Musgrave, adjourned second, 12. Cornelius Riordan, adjourned second, 12. John T. Hotten, third, half-past 12. Michael M'Mahon, third, 2. Michael M'Mahon, adjourned examination, quarter-past 2. Edwin W. Hollingworth, first, 3.
Friday, 31.—Inquiry into assignee's charges in the estate of Andrews, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
Tuesday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Ronald, Oatley, Burdekin, G. Hill, and Peden.

Five drunkards were fined 10s. each, with the usual alternative; and a woman convicted of having, in a public place, made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

James Sewell was found to be of unsound mind, and a person whom it was unsafe to be allowed at large, was required to give sureties for his good behaviour, or failing to do so, to be imprisoned fourteen days.

John Thomas, Thomas Morgan, and John Reynolds, were brought before the Court pursuant to remand, charged with stealing in a dwelling. Inspector Rawlinson apprehended Thomas and Morgan at Phillips's public-house, South Head Road, both dressed in new clothing, and on Morgan was found £8 in gold. Constable Brown apprehended Reynolds, who also wore new clothing. Inspector Rawlinson produced in court one £10 note of the Castlemaine (Victoria) branch of the Bank of New South Wales, and the new clothing found on each; the £10 note he received from Mr. Williams, South Head Road, clothier. James Anderson deposed that on Wednesday last he arrived in Sydney from Melbourne in the steamer, and took up his abode at the Edinburgh Castle, Pitt-street; when he went to bed, between eleven and twelve o'clock, he had in his pocket a purse containing four £10 notes of the Castlemaine branch of the Bank of New South Wales, two £1 notes, of what bank he could not say, and some silver money; he was awoke about two o'clock by the landlady, and found that his purse and money were gone. James Shields, a fellow passenger with Mr. Anderson from Melbourne, occupied a bed in the same room, and deposed that he was awoke by the landlady, and missed from his pocket a packet containing £28 10s. in gold coin, and some loose silver. Jane Stier, of the Edinburgh Castle, Pitt-street, deposed that, about eleven o'clock on Wednesday last, Thomas and Morgan came to her house for accommodation, and said they had just arrived from Melbourne; she remarked to Thomas that he was not long at Melbourne (he having a few weeks before lodged a night in her house), to which he simply replied no; she was awoke by a neighbour in the night, who said that some one had got over the wall from her yard, and she called in a constable, who went with her over the house; she missed nothing, but the prisoners were gone; after the constable went away she thought that possibly some of the lodgers may have been robbed, and called in the watchman who accompanied her to the lodgers' rooms; Messrs. Anderson and Shields complained of having been robbed; she left open the door communicating with the back yard at the request of Morgan, who said that he was unwell. Julia Cary, servant to Mrs. Stier, identified Thomas as one of the two men she showed into a room, but who were gone in the morning; she was not certain whether either of the other prisoners was the second man; Mary Craig, residing at the Edinburgh Castle, identified Thomas and Morgan as two men who, late on Wednesday night, asked for beds, were taken upstairs by the housemaid, and at two o'clock next morning, when the various apartments of the house were examined, were not to be found; Mary Ann Putt, widow, residing in Pitt-street, next door to the Edinburgh Castle, deposed that on Wednesday night or Thursday morning she was awoke by a noise on the roof of her house as if persons crossing it from the direction of Mrs. Stier's, and from the sound she judged that one jumped and the other fell to the ground; she looked into the yard, and saw one man, who in reply to a question from her said that he was looking for a cockatoo; there is a passage from her yard into Pitt-street; she dressed herself and knocked up Mrs. Stier, suspecting that a robbery had been committed on her premises, and that the thieves had awoke her in effecting their escape therefrom. Thomas Williams, South Head Road, outfitter, deposed that about seven o'clock on the morning of Thursday last, Thomas and Morgan purchased clothing of him, to the amount of £6 10s., for which Morgan paid in a £10 note of the Castlemaine branch of the Bank of New South Wales, taking the change; he afterwards gave the note to Mr. Rawlinson, and it is now before the Court; they put on the new and left the old clothes, with a request that they should not be delivered to any person but either one or other of themselves; about nine o'clock the same morning, Reynolds purchased some clothing, for which he paid three sovereigns; he put on the new and left the old clothes; in reply to a question by witness, prisoner said that some of his friends had been there earlier in the morning and recommended him to the shop; in the evening, Reynolds came for his old clothes and those left by the two men in the morning; gave him his own, which he threw in the street, but detained the others; on the same evening, saw Thomas and Morgan in the lock-up and gave their clothes and the £10 note he had received of them to Inspector Rawlinson; they now wear their own clothes, and those they purchased of him are before the Court. This closed the case for the Crown. Mr. Redman wished to call three witnesses to show that Reynolds was not at the Edinburgh Castle on the night of the robbery, but the Bench refused to hear them. Committed for trial.

James Atkinson, of the Forbes Hotel, Clarence-street, was found guilty of keeping in his house a certain instrument of gaming, to wit, a bagatelle-board, and was sentenced to pay penalty of 20s. with 5s. 6d costs. Mr. Cory conducted the prosecution.

In Gaydon v. Stephens, a prosecution for a breach of the Impounding Act, an order was made that the keeper of the Glebe pound pay to complainant the sum of 4s., and the defendant the costs of the suit. Defendant, it appeared, impounded, from a piece of unenclosed land near Hyde Park, a horse, the property of complainant, and placed upon it the sum of 5s. for damages, which complainant conceived to be an illegal demand, paid under protest, and instituted this proceeding to determine the question. Mr. Moffatt conducted plaintiff's case. The Bench (Messrs. G. Hill and Peden) assessed the damage at 1s., and ordered as above.

William Yates, a saddler, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Charlotte, his wife, that he had neglected and refused, although well able, to maintain her. This pair were married at Dr. Fullerton's church, in this city, on the 16th March last, and their unhappiness commenced, it would appear, on the very day of their union; and in little more than a fortnight he turned her out of the house at 11 o'clock at night; in a few days afterwards removing his goods to the house of a woman who, in the witness box claimed him as a lodger only, but whose connection with the defendant the complainant said she believed to be of a closer character: before this period he once beat her severely, and blacked her eye, at another time threw her down stairs and severely injured one hand; and at another threatened to cut her throat. To pay 15s. weekly. Yates was then proceeded against in respect of the threats he had uttered, whereby his wife swore that she considered her life in danger, and was ordered to give sureties of the peace. Mr. Michael conducted the case for the complainant.

Metropolitan District Court.—The Court-room being required to-day as a polling-place for the election of a Member for East Sydney, the offices will be closed.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.
SUPREME COURT.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Motions and Petitions.—Lee v. Billyard, part heard; Fraser v. Loftus and another, further directions and costs.

Master's Office.—Campbell v. Arkins, to tax costs; same v. same, to tax costs; Rowley v. Doyle, adjourned charge; M'Mahon v. Walker, as to sufficiency of answer; re Commissioner of Railways and Roman Catholic Church, Newcastle, taxation; Guy v. Guy, adjourned examination.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

Messrs. Burt and Co.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Thoroughbred Mare Matilda; several Draught and Harness Horses, Carts, Trucks, Drays, Harness, &c.

Mr. S. Wooller.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Saddlery, &c.

Mr. T. W. Bowden.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Colonial-built Brig City of Sydney.

Mr. C. Teakle.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Stockmen's Coats, and Oil Baize; at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Haberdashery, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

Messrs. Lister and Barnett.—On the premises of Mr. Hasciden, builder, Kingston, Newtown, at 11 o'clock, Building Materials, and Sundries.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Cargo of Mauritius Sugars, ex Juno; also, Molasses, Walnuts, Figs, Tobacco, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Orleans, Ribbons, Damaged Twill Sheetings, &c.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of Fancy Articles, amongst which are Alabaster and Porcelain Vases, Toilet Bottles, Reading Lamps, Perfumery, Figures, Bird Cages, Riding Whips, Travelling Trunks, Paperhangings, &c.

Messrs. Alexander Moore and Co.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Boots, Watches, and Sundries.

Flag for the Pyrmont Volunteer Rifles.—Yesterday we had an opportunity of examining a very chaste and extremely beautiful piece of ladies work, in the form of a flag for the Pyrmont volunteers. It is about five feet square, and is made of rich and beautifully coloured silks. The design is at once simple and elegant. The flag is quartered, and the centre forms a white cross, on the transverse portion of which is inscribed, in yellow silk letters, the words "Pyrmont Volunteer Rifles." In the upper left hand quarter appears the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's red and blue diagonal flag, bearing the initials of the company. The upper right hand quarter is ornamented with a crown, on a light blue ground, with the motto "Vivat Regina" over it in yellow letters, on a white ground. The lower left hand quarter is embellished with the Hammermen's Arms—the hammer and hand - beneath which is inscribed in yellow letters on a white ground, the motto "Arma Pacis Fulcra." The lower right hand quarter is ornamented with a star in yellow and white, on a light blue ground. The flag we may remark, presents the same beautifully finished appearance on both sides, a feature we do not remember ever to have seen in sewed flags before. It was got up in the establishment of Mrs. Reading, of Market-street, to whose taste and skill in needlework it does great credit.

The Haymarket Clock.—This clock has stopped going for three days past. The public are naturally anxious to be informed of the cause. The annual contract for the regular winding and management of the public clocks of the city—of which this is perhaps the most useful—appears to be in the hands of some person who probably can explain. There have been, of late, several stoppages and attendant delays, causing to multitudes of railway passengers and others a vexatious degree of disappointment and inconvenience.

Waverley School of Arts.—A lecture in connection with this institution was delivered by the vice-president, Mr. Hugh Paterson, on Monday evening. The subject—"Heat"—was very ably treated by the lecturer, who also gave some illustrations, by the aid of a spirit lamp, &c., of the expansion of air by heat, its contraction on the withdrawal of such heat, and the mode in which water is gradually heated, &c. The lecture was an eminently practical one from first to last, dealing philosophically with familiar things. A second lecture upon the same subject was promised at no distant period. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Paterson.

Coroner's Inquests.—Mr. J. S. Parker, coroner for the city, held two inquests in the neighbourhood of the Bark Huts, Liverpool Road, on Monday. One was on the body of an elderly man, named James Belcher, a wood carter, who had been complaining for a considerable time prior to his death, but who had no medical advice. A verdict of "Died from natural causes," was returned. The other was on the body of a new-born infant, the offspring of a woman named Eliza Davis, who cohabited with a Chinaman. The infant had not arrived at maturity, and a verdict of "Still born" was consequently returned. The evidence taken in this case revealed the existence of vice to a frightful extent among the Chinamen who live in the neighbourhood, and obtain a livelihood by burning charcoal, and abandoned European women.

District Council.—Maitland.—A letter has been received by the Government, from the warden of the district of Maitland, certifying the return of the undermentioned gentlemen to serve as members of the District Council of Maitland, viz.:—Walter John Biddulph, and John Newman, Esqs.

Lecture.—This evening, a lecture in connection with the Parochial Association of St. Lawrence, will be delivered in the new schoolhouse of Christ Church, by the Rev. R. H. Mayne, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Subject:—"Church Missions to the Heathen, and our duty with respect to them."

Volunteer Artillery.—John MacDonald, Esq., has been appointed lieutenant in the New South Wales Company of Volunteer Artillery; Myles Egan, Esq., M.R.C.S., has also been appointed assistant surgeon of the New South Wales Company of Volunteer Artillery.

Supplementary Return of Spirit Merchants who have paid the registration fee for the current year, as required by the Act, 20th Victoria, No 37:—Armidale, James M'Lean; Adelong, L. Alexander and Co.; Bathurst, Julius Kellman, James Alexander; Braidwood, Tweedie and Weston; Eden, George Barclay; Grafton, Solomon Vindin and Co.; Gundagai, G. Hart; Goulburn, M. Marks, Joseph Collins, Finlay and Co.; Green Hills, P. H. F. Kemp; Lambing Flat, Henry Greig, Edward Freeman, James Turner, John Armstrong, John Minehan, John M'Gurren, J. G. Roberts; Mudgee, Dickson and Burrows, Shuttleworth and Charlton; Murrumburra, John Barnes; Sydney, Henry Belt, E. Teillard and Co., Lawrence Bergin, Newton Brothers, R. Towns and Co., George Fesq.; Stoney Creek, Murphy and Son, J. M. Emanuel, S. Moses; Spring Creek, Gorm and Burns, G. G. Dickinson, Michael M'Cormick; Tamworth, Daniel Regan; Tumut, W. C. Calvert. Henry Lumsdaine, chief inspector of distilleries. Chief Inspector of Distilleries Office, 21st May, 1861.

Supplementary Returns of persons licensed to distil brandy from wine, the property of their own vineyards, and of persons licensed to keep stills for scientific purposes, during the year 1861, under the provisions of the Act, 13th Vic. No. 27:—J. B. Richards, Bathurst, brandy; J. H. Keys, Bengalla, Joshua Doust, Camden; John Stein, Camden; Clement Lester, Denham Court; John Schofield, Eastern Creek; John Moore, Greenwood; Louisa Icely, Greystecins; Caroline Lawson, Veteran Hall; Edward Cox, Fern Hill; George Cox, Winbourne; Charles Cowper, Wivenhoe; Conrad Hartz, Glendarnel; James Glennie, Gresford; J. E. Blake, Kaludah; J. N. Oxley, Kirkham; R. L. Jenkins, Nepean Towers; Archibald Bell, Pickering; Henry Carmichael, Porphyry Point; J. Churchill, Rolland's Plains; Edward Powell, Richmond; A. Ambrosoli, Subiaco; Emile Wild, Vanderville; William Watson, Wellington, scientific. Henry Lumsdaine, Chief Inspector of Distilleries. Chief Inspector of Distilleries Office, Sydney, 22nd May, 1861.

Appointments.—The Governor-in-Chief, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following promotions and appointments:—Electric Telegraph Department: Mr. Andrew M'Cracken, to be stationmaster and line inspector at Wagga Wagga; Mr. J. Neale, to be check clerk at the Electric Telegraph Office, Sydney: Mr. W. T. Wye, to be line inspector at Bathurst; Mr. G. Aldwell, to be stationmaster at Mudgee; Mr. C. N. Ambrose, to be stationmaster at Windsor; Mr. R. Pizey, to be stationmaster at Orange; Mr. C. G. Smith, to be stationmaster and line inspector at Sofala; Mr. J. S. Arnott, to be stationmaster at Muswellbrook; Mr. Bellhouse, to be line inspector of the line from Murrurundi to Queensland; Mr. T. E. Croft, to be booking clerk; Mr. Jones, to be operating clerk; and Mr. Beeston, to be night clerk at the Sydney Telegraph Office. Also, Mr. Alexander Budge, to be third clerk in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Glen Quinn, Naomi River.—Writing on the 23rd instant, our correspondent states that the weather is delightfully fine, and that frost has made its appearance, which affects, to a certain extent, outdoor occupations. The public health is very good. The other day a rather serious robbery was committed on a man named Patrick Burke, a carrier in the Narrabry township. The robbers took from him £150 in cheques and orders. They have, however, been advertised in the local papers, and payment stopped at the banks. It is hoped that thus a portion of the stolen property may be recovered. This is the second robbery committed in the township within a short space of time. We have no police protection, which is a crying shame to the Government.

We have been requested by John G. Cohen to call the attention of fancy warehousemen, and others, to his sale, this day, Wednesday, May 29, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at the Bank Auction Rooms, comprising vases, smelling and toilet bottles, portmanteaus, &c. For further particulars see advertisements.—Adv.

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ELECTION MEETINGS.

FORSTER FOR EAST SYDNEY.

A meeting of the electors of Sydney East was held last evening, at Robinson's Hotel, William street, Woolloomooloo, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Forster explain his political principles. About a hundred and fifty persons were present at the commencement of the meeting, but this number was greatly increased as the business proceeded, and Mr. F. Rusden was called to the chair.

Mr. Forster, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers. He said that one of the daily papers had told them that the present was a great crisis, in which it behoved the electors to be careful as to what they were doing. He quite admitted this, as in his opinion whenever an election took place a crisis occurred. Coming now to the great questions of the day, two or three of these he regarded as almost settled. With respect to the land question, he was in favour of free selection before survey, and would vote for any measure that secured its exercise over the length and breadth of the land. He was also unwilling that it should be confined to any particular areas or districts, at the option of any Government or of any set of men. There should be no part of the colony from which the people should be debarred in making their selections. On this account he considered it would operate better were it combined with brief leases to the squatters, since it would be impossible to make long leases compatible with the proper exercise of free selection. Whatever his own views were on minor points of the bill, he considered that the public had already decided in their favour, and he should, consequently, offer no opposition to the passing of the Land Bill in three days, if the Government so desired. With regard to the Upper House, he should vote for such a one as should represent the intelligence and the ability of the colony. That was the kind of Upper House they wanted, one that would not disgrace their democracy, but that should be, as it were, an aristocracy from the democracy, composed of the ablest and best men amongst them. At the same time, he was opposed to any property qualification for its members, and would rather see it established even upon a wider basis than was proposed, if, by so doing, he thought there would be any prospect of all classes of the community being fairly represented there. There were few men in the colony who had altered their opinions upon State-aid less than he had done. From the very first time he had uttered an opinion on the point he had not changed the view he took, that its continuance was an anomaly that that ought to be at once abolished, and was inconsistent with the proper exercise of the rights, and the preservation of the interests of the different denominations. A matter about which some noise had recently been made in the papers, would well exemplify the evils likely to arise from this connection of Church and State; and he considered that the Roman Catholics had very properly felt themselves aggrieved by the manner in which this question of precedence had been dealt with by the Secretary of State. The whole matter had arisen out of the hold the State had upon the Church by means of the money. At the same time that he would abolish State-aid, he would not wish that any injury should be done to the large body of clergymen, who, up to the present time, had been the paid servants of the State. He would take care that all justice should be done to them. There were many of them, no doubt, conscientiously in favour of the maintenance of State-aid; but let those who were so remember that its continuance only placed the clergyman in constant subjection to the Government, and left them open to be at any time insulted by such matters as this question of precedence. Let those who wished to have their clergymen, labour for the abolition of State-aid. He did not wish to say that the present Government were to blame for this; for it had rather arisen from the officious meddling of parties at home, than from any special desire to insult any particular denomination. This was not the first instance in which official dispatches had been received from home interfering with affairs purely colonial; and he trusted that before long something would be done to prevent this sort of thing for the future. He was favourable to a system of education purely secular. He had no wish at present to disturb the status of the Denominational system, nor would he do so until some broad and comprehensive plan could be devised for establishing education upon a proper basis. He had already said on a former occasion that he desired nothing more than to support denominational independence in its integrity; and his reason for that desire was that he regarded it as the only great bulwark they had against despotism, against that very worst despotism, the despotism of democracy. Against such despotism the only weapon they could wield would be the power of associating, and what could be a greater power in this respect than that of men banded together by the tie of a common faith which they were prepared to defend at the hazard of their lives. Great good had already been done by such associations as these, but still greater good would be achieved if the denominations were made altogether independent of the State. He was not disposed to quarrel with a system of assisted immigration, as there were no doubt many here who would be glad to get their friends who were worse off than themselves out here to join them; but the system of paying altogether the passage of immigrants to this country did not commend itself to his mind whilst things were in their present state. It had been said that great distress existed, and he could not but believe that it did, when he heard the statement made in so many quarters. At all events, one thing was certain, that the colony had not been doing well for the last two years; and it consequently appeared more rational to him that those who were now here should be put into the way of doing well before their ranks were swelled by importations from the mother country. When he saw those here doing well, and the Treasury coffers overflowing, he might be prepared to say that it would be an act of generosity to send home money to bring out here some of the starving myriads of the parent land. With regard to the lectureships he hardly thought they would be of much use, and he had much rather have seen the money spent upon improving the means of internal communication. He was hardly engineer enough to declare himself qualified for the office of Secretary for Works, or to decide the question whether railways or tramways were the more preferable; but this he might say, that he would be unwilling to give up railways and substitute tramways unless some very good reason for the change were shown. It had for some time past become apparent to him that some legislation on the Chinese question was necessary, and he would be prepared to support any measure that would deal with this people in a practical manner, and so restrict their importation as to prevent them from being a trouble and an annoyance to the colony. He denied that he had ever, as had been stated, systematically opposed Mr. Cowper; on the contrary, he had voted with nearly as often as he had voted against him; and so far from now seeking to go into the House to oppose the present Government, he should be prepared if elected to give them a reasonable support since they were at present necessary to the colony, and consequently it became the duty of every one going into that House to render the power of good government as effective as possible. He begged of the electors to judge him by his acts as they would be gathered from the records of the Parliament, and by his sentiments as now expressed before them; and not to be led away by the silly cries that had been raised, and by the calumnies that had been so industriously circulated against him. Let them choose a working man if they would to represent them, but let him be the best of the class, and by doing so they would best honour their class; as a working man himself, he conscientiously felt that there was nothing he had ever done that in any way disentitled him to come before them to ask them for their suffrages. (Mr. Forster concluded amidst much applause, with which he was repeatedly met during his address.)

In answer to questions, Mr. Forster said, that he was favourable to a federation of the colonies, but much feared that such a result would not be achieved during the present generation. He had not joined Mr. Murray's Ministry simply because he did not choose to do so. He had opposed the report on the condition of the working classes for several reasons, the chief one of which was that it advocated the principle of Protection. He was not in favour of deferred payments, but had rather that the price of land should be reduced. At the same time he stood pledged not to oppose the present Land Bill, because he considered that the country at large had spoken out in its favour. He was in favour of the non-dissolution of the Upper House, because he considered it would be unsafe to leave both Houses of the Legislature at the mercy of the Executive Council. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. Campbell moved, and Mr. Denieby seconded, "That Mr. Forster is a fit and person to represent this constituency;" and this was carried without dissent.

Similar meetings were held subsequently at Mr. Dobson's, Happy Vale Hotel, South Head Road; and at Mr. Fox's, Colonnade Hotel, King-street, at both of which Mr. Forster addressed the electors, and was loudly cheered.

East Sydney Election.—A meeting of electors favourable to the return of Mr. James H. Neale was held last evening, at Mr. Shettle's Inn, Strawberry Hill, for the purpose of hearing an address from the candidate, and concerting measures with the view of ensuring his return. There were about forty or fifty persons present, the chair being occupied by Mr. James Murphy. The chairman opened the business in the usual manner, and spoke in commendatory terms of the candidate, whose principles he said were well known to the liberal electors of Sydney. He likewise referred to the great necessity which existed for the passing of a Land Bill and an Upper House Bill, the future prosperity of the colony depending in an eminent degree on those important measures. On both these matters he reminded the meeting that Mr. Neale was pledged to support the Government policy, and this fact of itself ought to secure him the united support of the liberal interest. Mr Neale then briefly addressed the electors, stating that as he had no less than nine other meetings to attend that night, they would excuse him from entering into any lengthy exposition of his opinions, more especially as these were fully stated in his published address. He might observe that he was a firm supporter of the Robertson Land Bill, and an advocate for an Elective Upper House. If there was any other subject of interest on which the electors desired to know his sentiments, he would be happy to reply to any questions that might be put. In answer to a person present, the candidate stated that he was in favour of the National system of education, but thought both systems ought to be supported in the present circumstances of the colony. A resolution in favour of Mr. Neale was then proposed by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Chapman, and carried unanimously. The candidate subsequently attended meetings at Mr. Steel's inn, Redfern; at Mr. O'Neile's, Crown-street; at Mr. Blake's, Robin Hood, South Head Road; and at Mr. Ready's, Woolloomooloo. In each instance, a resolution declaring him a fit and proper person to represent the electorate was carried, and a sub-committee appointed for the purpose of assisting to secure his return.—Meetings in favour of Mr. Neale were also held last night at the City Wine Vaults, in George-street, and at the Travellers' Rest, in Market-street. At the former place the chair was filled by Alderman Raphael, and the resolution declaring Mr. Neale a fit and proper person was proposed by Mr. E. James, seconded by Mr. G. Hamilton, and carried. A committee consisting of sixteen names was then formed for the purpose of securing Mr. Neale's election. At the Travellers' Rest, the meeting was presided over by Mr. Cargo, and the usual resolution in favour of the candidate was proposed by Mr. George Wood, seconded by Mr. John Mackintosh, and carried; after which a ward committee was constituted. There were about fifteen persons present.

Mr. Fowler for East Sydney.—A meeting of about two hundred persons assembled last night at the Crown and Anchor Inn, George-street, and was addressed by Mr. Fowler as a candidate for the representation of East Sydney. Mr. Douglass took the chair. Mr. Fowler, in a brief speech, reiterated the political opinions he expressed at the hustings on Monday. He urged the necessity of a speedy settlement of the land question, in order that the people might have access to the lands. He was in favour of the construction of an Upper House on a principle similar to that upon which the Lower House was based; and of the utmost political and religious freedom amongst all classes and sects. With regard to immigration, he said that we should take care that the labour already here was employed before we sent home lecturers to induce others to come to the colony. We should push on useful public works, which would conduce to the progress and wealth of the country, and add to its resources whilst facilitating the means of communication. If produce could not be brought to market, what was the use of cultivating! On the Chinese question he was of opinion that this people were too numerous in the colony; we did not want them, and he would put a poll tax of £10 upon them. He was opposed to State-aid to religion, although he would desire to see it abolished gradually, in the towns first; and he was in favour of the most liberal system of education. He considered that voluntary support to religion was the best. It was moved by Mr. R. Bunting, seconded by Mr. Jeannet, and unanimously carried, that Mr. Charles Fowler was a fit and proper person to represent the electorate of East Sydney in the ensuing Parliament. Mr. Fowler subsequently addressed the electors at the Happy Vale, South Head Road.

Bazaar for St. Barnabas' Church: Second Day.—The bazaar in aid of the building fund of St. Barnabas' Church was well attended yesterday, and will be open again this morning—to-morrow being the last day. The spacious Temperance Hall last evening was crowded with visitors of both sexes, the fair occupants of the stalls doing a large and remunerative business in the sale of their stock. Young bachelors, utterly unable to resist the fascination of certain brilliant and persuasive glances, became intensely speculative, and invested their cash in squeaking Chinese dolls, exquisitely worked antimacassars, and dainty toilet table furniture—obviously not having the most distant idea of what they were to do with such purchases. The scene was one of a very lively and entertaining character, the musical strains of Arnold's band in the gallery mingling so agreeably with the pleasant sound of laughter and conversation that more than one pretty little foot moved restlessly on the floor, as if nothing but a most rigid sense of decorum precluded the possibility of a dance. Although a considerable amount of articles have been sold, a great number of things yet remain on hand, amongst which are some splendidly embroidered cushions, chairs and ottomans. The post office clerks (perfectly exhausted with their onerous duties) were compelled to rest from time to time in one of the adjacent stalls, but we are very happy to be able to report that the fatigue and responsibility of managing her extensive department did not appear to have cast the slightest conceivable shade upon the smiling face of the young and beautiful postmistress.

Grand Extra Night at the Victoria Theatre.—By way of patriotic tribute to the great lyric poet of Ireland, in compliment to Lady Don, and under the patronage and presence of Mr. John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C., and the officers and members of the Celtic Association, the three act drama of Colleen Bawn, by Dion Bourcicault, was last night performed at the Royal Victoria Theatre. The house was densely crowded, a large proportion of the audience consisting of the stalwart sons and beautiful daughters of Erin. After the play, which was listened to with the deepest interest, Lady Don sang a selection of Moore's ballads, illustrated by tableaux vivants;—"The Minstrel Boy," "Blame not the Bard," and "Rory O'More." The entertainments were concluded with the amusing *petite comedie* of The Lady of Munster,—Sir Lawrence Paragon by Mr. Rogers, Charles Paragon by Mr. Rayner, Sam by Sir William Don, Susan by Miss Hart, and Kate O'Brien by Lady Don. In her part Lady Don introduced the popular ballad of Kate Kearney, and that celebrated melody, The Harp that once through Tara's Halls. This evening will be produced the extravaganza of Little Jack Horner. That hero of our juvenile traditions will be impersonated by Sir William, the Retrogressor by his lady, and Old Proverbs by Mr. G. H. Rogers. Judging from the announcement of this piece it seems one which will be very likely to draw.

Dock Teaching against the Liquor Traffic.—Recently, Christina M'Tayget was brought up at the Greenock Police Court for being drunk and disorderly. She was in a wretched state, half-naked, and suffering all the hardships incident to the inclement season, and homeless at the same time. It was the forty-fourth time she had been before the bench! She was convicted, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment—a sentence which seemed to give her pleasure rather than otherwise, for there she had shelter from the storm, and, what was even more important, from the blast of the liquor shops. The poor creature said, "Thank God it is not for thieving, but simply for drinking a glass of whisky." The assessor replied, "You should give up taking whisky," on which the victim of intemperance retorted, "Then, they may give up keeping whisky shops, and then there would be no use fou you sitting there." This was a closer to the discussion, and she was sent off to a cell prepared for her by the Government, who licensed the whisky shops! How long is it to last?

Serious Accident.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a son of Mr. Andrew Carew, of Wentworth-place, aged six years, was playing with a heap of old papers, thrown near the kerb-stone in Elizabeth-street, when a patent safety, No. 114, knocked the boy down and passed over his body. Mr. E. Sadler, who was in the safety at the time of the accident, immediately carried the boy to Dr. Foucert, who applied the necessary remedies. At a late hour last night it was feared some serious internal injury had been received, and that it was doubtful whether the boy would recover.

The Devonshire Reef.—Twenty-nine tons were crushed a day or two ago from this reef. The stone did not turn out so well as was expected, the yield being about half an ounce to the ton. —*Border Post.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Census Returns for the Burrowa District.—We are indebted to Mr. J. Hough, for the annexed abstract of the census returns:—

Burrangong Gold-fields—		
Europeans	10,097	
Chinese	489	
		10,586
Lachlan		2,418
County of King (in Burrowa District)		1,533
Total		14,537

The population of the township of Burrowa was 362. The numbers returned for the Lachlan and County King would have been largely increased, were it not that at the time the census was collected, probably one-sixth of the usual population was located on the Burrangong gold-fields.—*Yass Courier.*

The All England Reef.—Last week about fifty tons of stone from a couple of claims on this reef were crushed at Chambers' Chiltern Mill. The yield averaged 1¼ oz. to the ton.—*Border Post.*

Match for £50 a side.—We understand that articles of agreement have been entered into between Mr. Richard Gorman, of Taemas, and Mr. David Webster, of Bloomfield, to run their respective horses, Sydney and Badger, for £50 a side. Both horses are known in the district—Mr. Gorman's Sydney having run at the late Yass races, and Mr. Webster's Badger having contested for some of the prizes at the late Waroo Turf Club races. The match is arranged to take place over the Yass racecourse, and is to be two mile heats, weight for age.—*Yass Courier.*

The Traffic Stoppage.—Every day, during the last week, there have been some half-dozen bullock drays camped on the Wodonga side of the river Murray—the owners being unable to cross in consequence of the pleuro-pneumonia proclamation. Some of these teamsters get their bullocks over the river by swimming them, and some discharge their loading at the punt. Bullockdrivers are usually accustomed to public cursing, but the imprecations vented at the Albury punt are something extraordinary.—*Border Post.*

The Rev. E. Williams.—A number of the friends of this gentleman, having learned definitely that he will shortly take his departure from Tamworth for England, have determined on presenting him with a testimonial in acknowledgment of zeal, and the endeavours he has made to advance the township, of which he has been pastor for the past twelve years, and his labours in connection with the various charitable institutions.—*Tamworth Examiner.*

Sunday Trading.—The *Albury Banner* understands that a memorial is in course of signature amongst the butchers of Albury, to the Mayor and Aldermen, asking them to carry the by-law proposed by Alderman Miller, prohibiting the sale of meat on a Sunday.

Crown Lands Sales.—Sales of Crown lands were held on the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant, at the police office, Nundle. Every lot of country land offered met with ready purchasers, at prices ranging from the upset price of £1 to £2 per acre. The land was principally situated at Nundle and at the Peel River, near Mr. Edward's station, called Wooloomon. The land in this locality is of a very superior description for wheat, as good as any in this district, and for which much competition was excited. All the lots were sold, as would a much larger quantity had it been offered. At this place a reserve has been made, comprising some very excellent land for cereal crops, and many are anxious that it should be offered for sale. The three days' sale realised £1121. There was not much interest taken in the town lots offered at Nundle; in fact, it is country land that is required.—*Tamworth Examiner.*

Snakes.—The late floods have driven these venomous reptiles from their hiding places; and many of them during the past week have been visiting quarters where their room would be preferable to their company; Mr. Becke having killed two in the Court-house, another at Mr. Fisher's stores, besides several that have been destroyed in our leading thoroughfares. —*Clarence and Richmond Examiner.*

Ironbark Quartz Reef.—The reports from time to time which have appeared in this journal, from this reef, have very naturally created considerable interest amongst miners and the public generally. The enormous yield of quartz as procured by the most primitive processes, has taken every one—the miners themselves—by surprise; and we should not be astonished to hear it said that we have been exaggerating in the matter. We can confidently assert, however, that the statements which we have published are facts—received from the most reliable sources, corroborated daily by persons who have visited the reef. During the past week a considerable number of diggers have passed through Tamworth for Ironbark; some have come from the Ovens (Victoria), and several parties from Lambing Flat, who report that nothing is now doing on the latter field for want of water. The rain which fell there lately had done a great deal of harm in carrying away the washing stuff and doing other damage. Mr. M'Murrich met three parties on their way from Lambing Flat to Ironbark when returning to Tamworth. A report is current that there are five hundred Chinese *en route* for the same place from the western side of the country, and considerable excitement exists amongst the people of Tamworth in reference to the matter. By all it is confidently believed that a very rich reef has been discovered, and by others that it will prove the richest that has yet been opened in the colony. There cannot be the slightest doubt of the first assertion, and even of the latter there are strong grounds for holding such an opinion. In the best days of the Adelong, we cannot recollect having read of a succession of yields like that of Ironbark, where as much as 12, 16, and 20 ounces of gold have been obtained from 50 or 60 lbs. weight of quartz. It must not be inferred for a moment that we wish to affirm that the majority of the quartz obtained is generally so rich, but it places beyond a doubt the auriferous character of the reef, even admitting that the stone was "picked."—*Tamworth Examiner.*

Wahgunyah Bridge.—Operations are to be commenced at Wahgunyah immediately, by the contractors, Messrs. Solomon and Co., and the bridge will be open for traffic in seven months. The structure will consist of three wooden arches each of seventy-two feet span, and the total length of the bridge will be 300 feet. The width will be twenty-four feet, and the heighth of floor above high water mark twenty-five feet. The cost will be about £8000.

The Rocky River.—The *Tamworth Examiner's* correspondent writes:—A rich lead of gold here has been worked up to a certain bar, where it has abruptly terminated, and the efforts used to trace it have proved abortive, on account of the appliances brought to bear upon the undertaking being unequal to the occasion. On the south side of Doherty's Hill there appears to be a basin of water extending for some distance, and found at a depth of from forty to 180 feet. It is this water which has baffled all the ordinary methods of working the ground, and ever will do so until steam power with pumping gear be used to free the bed rock from water. If mining capitalists were to embark in such an undertaking, they would obtain a high rate of interest for their outlay. Mr. R. Fuller and party have commenced a tunnel into the west side of Mount Welsh. The eastern portion of the mount only has been worked, and going upon the belief that gold was not to be found on the western slope, it has thus been neglected, and comparatively speaking untried. This party, therefore, have the greatest chance of success, having both new and old ground to work; and should they be fortunate enough to strike another lead of gold, there is no reason they should not get fifty ounces to the load of dirt on the western slope, as it is well known that over that amount was formerly obtained on the eastern side of the same mount. Mr. L. Mowbile is now about seventy feet through the work, horizontally, in the direction of Sydney Flat, in the new tunnel he has recently begun, as the ground he is driving for has been only partially worked, he will without doubt be handsomely remunerated for his outlay. Horizontal tunnelling appears to be the order of the day, and as there are several favourite spots not yet taken up, it is expected that some new tunnels will be started in the course of a week or two. The tunnels now being worked are, Robert's, the Hamburg, and Leece's, on the eastern slope of Mount Jones, Mobiles' at Mount Fungi, Low's and M'Leod's at Doherty's Hill, and Fuller's at Mount Welsh.—M'Leod is worked with a horse whim, on account of the position of their starting point being unfavourable for tunnelling at its commencement. Captain Moore recently sold his tunnel to Mr. Roberts for £64, which was considered a bargain at that price. There has been another addition to our population during the present week of about a hundred celestials, from the Meroo or Lambing Flat diggings; and although unfavourably looked upon by the Europeans generally I have no doubt but they will materially assist in keeping up the amount of gold-dust sent per escort. The Chinese population here is estimated at about 400 persons, and from report it is anticipated their number will yet reach 1000.

The Late Floods at Ulmarra.—A correspondent states that the public wharf adjoining the Ulmarra Hotel, was rendered perfectly useless by the late floods, but, thanks to the energy and enterprise of a considerable portion of the shippers, it has been replaced by a larger and more substantial erection, and is now nearing completion.—*Examiner.*

Clarence River Gold-Fields.—The accounts from these diggings still continue very favourable. A party just returned from there visited our office during the past week, and laid before us a large quantity of the gold which he had in his possession. It is of a coarse, shotty character, not water-worn. He asserts that all are doing well; a party of eight took out of one claim twelve ounces of gold per day. Another man sold to our informant six ounces five pennyweights, the result of one week's work. He states that many were unable to work, owing to the rain; but that he was only down upon business, and was returning immediately to the diggings.—*Clarence and Richmond Examiner.*

The *Tenterfield Chronicle* states that the Timbarra gold-fields are now approaching development. The Tableland diggings are now likely to become of more importance than any of the diggings in the Northern districts. It will be in the recollection of our readers (adds that journal) that some eighteen months ago several very large finds of gold were discovered at the head of M'Leod's Creek. Out of one of those claims the fortunate owners realised £17,000, after which they abandoned it, taking for granted that it was worked out, it being considered at that time a surface claim. The claim we have particularly mentioned above is now, we are credibly informed, paying £25 a week per man, and several others adjoining are yielding from £5 to £7 a week. Timbarra diggings will stand turning over again, and we are satisfied that as soon as the temporary rushes have all been worked out, the Tableland diggings will furnish remunerative employment for the disappointed.

Land Sale at Grafton.—The following is the result of the sale of Crown lands, held at the Police Office, Grafton, on the 15th instant:—Lot 1, 93a., £144 3s., Richard Bligh; 2, 92a., £92, John Taylor; 3, 98a., £98, John Hunter; 4, 124a., £303 16s., John Hunter; 5, 105a., £65 7s. 6d., John Hunter; 6, 100a, £100, John Hunter; 7, 105a., £147, John Hunter; 8, 38a., £70 6s., Joseph Lee; 14, 2r. 29p., £3 1s. 4d., W. L. Lawrence; 15, 2r. 32p., £2 16s., John M'Kee; 16, 2r. 35p., £4 9s. 9d., C. J. Walker; 18, 3a. 28p., £37 3s., R. M'Donald; 19, 2a. 2r., £46 17s. 6d., John Woodward; 20, 1a. 1r. 17p., £13 11s. 3d., John Macdonald; 21, 2a. 2r., £25 5s., W. Macdonald; 22, 1a. 2r., £15, C. J. Walker; 23, 2a. 3r. 6p., £27 17s. 6d., C. J. Walker; 24, 2r. 4p., £4 4s., A. Rothschild; 25, 2r. 2p., £4 10s., John M'Kee; 26, 1r. 34p., £3 16s., James Winter; 27, 1r. 27p., £3 7s., James Winter; 28, 1r. 24p., £3 4s., C. J. Walker; 29, 1r. 23p., £3 3s., C. J. Walker; 30, 1r. 21p., £3 1s., F. Doberer; 31, 1r. 15p., £2 15s., F. Doberer; 34, 1r. 37p., £3 17s., A. Rothschild; 35, 1r. 37p., £4 5s., A. Rothschild; 36, 1r. 37p., £4 1s., John M'Kee; 37, 1r. 37p., £4 1s., John M'Kee; 38, 1r. 36p., £4 1s., W. L. Lawrence; 39, 1r. 39p., £4 1s. 6d., K. Matheson; 40, 2r. 2p., £10 3s., C. J. Walker; 41, 2r., £5 8s., C. J. Walker; 42, 1r. 39p., £4 18s., Maria J. Bligh; 43, 1r. 37p., £5 1s., Maria J. Bligh; 44, 1r. 34p., £6 1s., W. B. Greaves; 45, 1r. 32p., £8 12s., A. M'Aulay; 46, 2r. 4p., £4 4s., W. L. Lawrence; 47, 2r. 5p., £4 5s., Maria J. Bligh; 48, 2r. 7p., £4 7s., W. B. Greaves; 49, 2r. 9p., £4 15s., W. B. Greaves; 50, 2r. 12p., £7 9s., Maria J. Bligh; 51, 2r. 15p., £21 11s., Maria J. Bligh. Total quantity of land sold, 772 acres 3 roods 36 perches; amount realised, £1435 3s. 10d.; deeds, £41 15s.—*Clarence and Richmond Examiner.*

Cricket Match.—On Friday, the 24th instant, at the rear of Mr. Mossman's residence, Seaham, a cricket match was played between the Farmers' United and the Lower Paterson Clubs. The game was won by the Lower Paterson eleven beating their opponents by forty-five runs. At the close of the game the two elevens sat down to a first-class dinner, to which ample justice was done. The cricketers and their friends then retired to the ball-room, to commence dancing, which was kept up till daylight. Everything passed off with the greatest eclat.—*Correspondent of the Mercury.*

Presentation to the Rev. R. W. Vanderkiste.—The *Mercury's* correspondent states that on the evening of the 21st a public meeting of a deeply interesting character took place at the Bandon Grove Chapel; Mr. Vincent Dowling, J.P., in the chair. The object of the meeting was to present to the Rev. R. W. Vanderkiste, Wesleyan minister, a splendid purse, containing between £50 and £60. Members of the Chichester band favoured the company during the evening with a variety of beautiful instrumental sacred melodies, aided by the choir.

Threatened Strike among the Brickmakers.—We have been given to understand that the master brickmakers of this city have received an intimation from their employés that it is their (the labourers') intention, at the end of the present week, to ask for an advance of wages, and, should their request not be granted, that it is their intention to follow the (now very common, yet very foolish) fashion of striking.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Mr. Buchanan.—The *Mercury* states that Mr. Buchanan, M.L.A., is about to render an account of his stewardship, to his constituents, at Morpeth, Hinton, and Dunmore. He was to open the campaign last night, at Morpeth.

Death by Drowning.—On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. Thomson, at Mr. Henry Brown's Inn, Bishop's Bridge, on the body of his daughter, Ann Brown, six years old. It appeared that on Sunday afternoon the little girl was playing about with other children, when she fell into the creek not far from the inn. An alarm was raised, and Mr. Brown plunged in where he saw some air bubbles (the poor girl having disappeared before he could reach the spot), but finding the water beyond his depth he tried to find the body by the aid of a long pole. The neighbours joined in the endeavour, and after about half-an hour Mr. Jeremiah Mahony succeeded in raising the body by the help of the pole. Life was then quite extinct, but for an hour every exertion was made to restore animation by rubbing, &c., and a doctor was sent for, but in vain. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.—*Maitland Mercury.*

The Maitland School of Arts Exhibition.—The original proposition of some members of the Maitland School of Arts, to hold an exhibition of articles of colonial manufacture, in that building, early in the present year, proved so far a failure that it has since been necessarily modified into the holding of a general exhibition, to include all suitable articles of art or workmanship, either imported or of colonial manufacture. It is a matter for regret that the first intention could not be carried out, principally, we understand, because there was a want of sufficient exhibitors to make the occasion one worthy of inviting the public to attend and inspect the articles. But perhaps it would be found impossible yet for the population of the Hunter, even with the aid fairly to be looked for from Sydney and the other districts of the colony, to muster a sufficient number of persons willing to bestow the necessary time and labour on the production of superior articles, to make a worthy show of colonial products alone. The recent Sydney exhibition, we believe, was a failure also in this respect—the many highly finished and beautiful articles constantly "turned out" by the Sydney manufactories of cabinet and other works being but inadequately represented in it; while the bulk of the exhibits were imported articles. In the course of a few years we hope that this want of exhibiting spirit will disappear, and that the artists, the numerous skilled mechanics, and the other ingenious workmen of New South Wales will furnish us at intervals with worthy materials for exhibitions equal to any that provincial cities, at least, could produce in the mother country. We must not, of course, hope to rival for many long years the exquisite products, in art and artistic workmanship, which grace the exhibitions in London, Paris, and Vienna. The men who can execute them will of course crowd to a metropolitan city, where alone they can securely rely on finding buyers for their works—necessarily costly, from the lengthened amount of skill of hand, and the still more lengthened tasking of brain, bestowed on them. Meanwhile let us be well pleased that the committee of the School of Arts find it possible to provide for the public a worthy exhibition, of imported and native productions.—*Mercury.*

SCONE RACES.

The *Mercury's* correspondent writes:—The 20th instant being Whit Monday, we had some racing, of which I give you the result, first presuming that the sport was not first-class:—

Match for £15 a side; mile heats; weight for age.

Mr. Johnston's Peto	0	1	1
Vine's Grasshopper	1	0	0

First Race.—£5 a side; mile heats; 10st.

Mr. Johnston's Rosebell	1	1
P. Dayne's Sultan	2	2
D. Murray's Hippy	3	dis.
Woorard's Whitefoot	4	3
Wilton's So	5	dr.

Second Race.—For a hogskin saddle; catch weights.

Mr. Johnston's Bob	1	1
Caslick's Jack	2	2
D. Murray's Hippy	3	3

Third Race.—For £4; for all scrubbers; catch weights.

Mr. F. Asser's Mazeppa	1	1
W. Johnston's Gazelle	2	2
Turner's Spiteful	3	3

Fourth Race.—Hurry Scurry; three started; one event.

Mr. Johnston's —	1
Hardcastle's —	0
H. Asser's —	dist

WAROO TURF CLUB RACES.

These races came off on the Waroo Racecourse on Tuesday and Wednesday last. On the first day the races commenced with

The Maiden Plate of ten sovereigns, for all horses that never won an advertised race; one mile and a half; one event.

Mr. Johns' g. m. Jier Maid	1
Grace's bay g. Shamrock	2
J. L. Williams' br. g. Nimbletoe	3
Webster's bay g. Badger	4

The Waroo Purse of twelve sovereigns, entrance added, for all horses that never won an advertised prize; the second horse to receive back his entrance; three miles; one event; welter weights.

Mr. Webster's bay g. Badger	1
Grace's bay g. Shamrock	2
Johns' ch. g. Bob	dr

For a gentleman's saddle, value £5, for bona-fide hacks, to be approved of by the stewards; post entrance.

Mr. Johns' br. g. Sultan		1	1
Gorman's bay g. Badger		2	2
Williams' bay g. All behind	a	3	3
Grace's ch. g. Whalebone			
Cummins' bay m. Crazy Jane			
Penteney's br. m. Boko.			

Hurry Scurry, for a sum of money collected on the ground; one event, once round the course.

Mr. Johns' bay g. Prince	1
Burgess' bay g. Tom Thumb	2
Williams' br. g. Tipperary Joe	3
Grace's ch. g. Whalebone	
Cummins' bay m. Lucy.	

On Wednesday, at noon, the sports were resumed, the first race being

The Ladies' Purse of ten sovereigns, for all two-year-olds that never started for an advertised prize; once round the course; one event.

Mr. Burgess's bay g. Tom Thumb	1
Shinkwin's bay g. Robin Hood	2
Macfarlane's br. g. Faugh-a-Ballagh	3

For a gentleman's saddle, value £5, for all bona fide hacks; heats, once round the course; post entrance.

Mr. Johns' bay g. Premier	4	1	1
Gorman's bay g. Badger	1	2	2
Weston's c. m. Bloomer	2	3	dr.
Grace's ch. g. Whalebone	3	4	3

Consolation Stakes of £2, for all beaten horses; the second horse to receive 15s. from the funds; once round the course; one event.

Mr. Grace's bay g. Shamrock	1
Williams' bay g. All-behind	2
Shinkwin's bay g. Robin Hood	3
Cummins' bay m. Crazy Jane	
Grace's ch. g. Whalebone	
Penteney's br. m. Boko.	

There were no entrances for the Selling Stakes of £5. The races passed off without dispute of any kind.—*Yass Courier.*

NEW ZEALAND.

We have Wellington papers to the 10th instant, but they contain no news of interest from that Province.

The *Wellington Independent* states that the Superintendent of the Province of Lyttelton had returned from Melbourne, whither he had gone to make arrangements for executing the works on the projected railway between Christchurch and Lyttelton. His Honor had successfully accomplished his mission. In reply to invitations issued by him, several tenders were received, amongst which overtures of a favourable character were put in by Mr. George Holmes, a well-known and influential contractor connected with important works in Victoria. Preliminaries having been settled to the satisfaction of both parties, Mr. Holmes accompanied the Superintendent to Lyttelton, where on the fiat of the Executive Council having been recorded, the contract will be signed.

At a later date, the same paper says:—We are enabled now to announce that the Provincial Government has concluded a very satisfactory contract with Mr. Holmes for the completion of the railway. That gentleman returns to Melbourne at once, and in a month will bring down the requisite staff, with skilled labour and plant.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£602	7	3
Gin	219	3	7
Whisky	48	6	6
Rum	1000	19	10
All other spirits	31	10	0
Wine	113	0	0
Ale, porter, and beer, in bottle	24	4	8
Tobacco and snuff	140	16	0
Cigars	52	6	5
Tea	21	0	0
Coffee and chicory	24	0	8
Sugar, unrefined	500	0	1
Pilotage	11	13	0
Dues	2	0	0
Total	£2830	19	0

The attendance at Mr. John G. Cohen's sale *to-day* was unusually large, and buyers evinced every disposition to purchase. The sale lasted till nearly five p.m., and was then postponed to next week. A large portion of the tobacco was quitted at rates showing a slight decline. A very considerable quantity of general groceries, oilmen's stores, were disposed of at rates that tend to mark some improvement in general trade. The following are some of the prices at which sales were made:—Liverpool salt, £7 per ton; Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, 11¾d. per lb.; Wotherspoon's confectionery, 10½d. per lb.; 1-lb jams, 12s. per dozen; calfsfoot jelly, 20s. 6d. per dozen; ½-lb. mustard, 7s. per dozen; pint salad oil, 16s.; dried apples (old), 3d. per lb; congou, ex Dragon, £5 10s. to £6 10s. per chest; Dunbar's porter, 8s. 9d.; Byass' quart porter, 10s. to 11s.; Tennent's and Bass' ale, 9s.; new currants, 3½d. per lb.; damaged starch, 4¾d. Tobacco—Cavendish, from 9½d. to 14d. per lb.; negrohead, 15d. to 16½d.; in keg, 11½d. Havannah cigars, 20s. to 25s. per lb., duty paid.

The Chinese sheep recently imported per Jupiter, from Shanghae, were disposed of on Wednesday, by Messrs. Burt and Co., at auction, for £7 5s. each. The same firm have also sold privately the well-known thoroughbreds Kyogle and Heather Bell, for 500 guineas. We believe their destination is Melbourne.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. will offer to-morrow (this day), by auction, the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Juno.

A Lion's Love for a Black Tigress.—The *Philadelphia North American* records the following singular case:—"In one compartment of the cage in which the animals perform at Van Amburgh's beautiful menagerie, in Chestnut-street, is a huge tawny Asiatic lion. His room-mate is a black female tiger. The tiger is small compared to the regal lion, but is highly valued as a zoological curiosity, and the only specimen of the black tiger in this country. She was purchased by Mr. Van Amburgh some two years ago, and has lived with the lion ever since. The attachment between the two is something remarkable. When other animals are in the same cage, and any affront is offered to the little tiger, she runs under the belly of the lion, and woe be to the animal that dares approach her. No matter how hungry he may be, the lion never touches his share of their daily meat until his little chum has selected her share, and even this he never entirely consumes until certain that she has enough. All the animals are as fat as moles; but this black tiger is aldermanic in her proportions, and no remedy exists for the matter. She has been twice removed from the lion, but until she was returned the generous beast would take neither food nor rest, while the frantic manner in which he dashed at the bars was a sufficient warning that the further detention of the tiger would be a dangerous matter. Should his mate die, the lion would probably pine to death. Once when she was taken away a lioness was substituted. The lion instantly fell upon her, and at a single bite broke her spine, and crushed some of her ribs. Careful nursing saved her life, and she is still living, but with her hinder parts immovably paralyzed."

Mr. Jonathan Peel's Opinion.—At the Mechanics' Institution soiree, Accrington, and amongst the speakers was Mr. Jonathan Peel, a relative of the late illustrious Premier, and a gentleman of much influence in his own neighbourhood. In the course of his speech, Mr. Peel referred to the relative values of barley when made into malt liquor, and barley used as food, and then asked, "Would it not be better to eat the barley instead of drinking it? He hoped that the principles of Teetotalism would be advanced, and, although he was the owner of a public-house, he would willingly close it if the drink-traffic was abolished."

THE ELECTION FOR EAST SYDNEY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The selection of Mr. James Neale as the Ministerial candidate for East Sydney is one of those shifts which unscrupulous partisans are often compelled to resort to when they are unable to enlist on their side men of the most ordinary capacity. The so-called "liberal party" must have searched far and wide for some suitable candidate who would swallow whole the Land Bill, and any other dose the Government might choose to offer him, before they applied to Mr. Neale. What could be a stronger proof of the determination of the party identified with the Government to use in a despotic manner the power they accidentally possess, than their forcing upon the electors a young man of whom politically nothing is known, and whose only qualification appears to be his promise to vote unquestioningly for the Land Bill and the Upper House Bill, neither of which (being called upon so hastily) he has probably either read or attempted to understand? Let Mr. Neale be judged of simply by what he can say for himself. If the young man had been in the least degree qualified for the representation of the first constituency in the colony, he surely could have given a more intelligent exposition of his opinions than he did yesterday, especially when he found that he had to compete with such a man as Mr. Forster.

There is, however, a gratifying evidence in many quarters of a recognition by the electors of the error and folly they committed at the late general election in rejecting their old and tried members, for upstarts who have either acted as the mere puppets of the Government, or who have disgraced the proceedings of the Assembly with their conceited verbosity or their unseemly squabbles. Whatever may be said respecting Mr. Parkes, his departure will be felt as a loss to the Legislature; and the electors will, it is trusted, see the necessity of putting in his seat a member at least equal to him in ability and independence. The lamentable deterioration which the Assembly suffered by the appeal that was made to the country on the question of free selection, will have a climax put to it should the electors put Neale in the place of Parkes. How could Mr. Parkes, with any truth or candour, defend the working of universal suffrage in this colony when he hears that the electors have refused Mr. Forster for Mr. Neale? But it is hoped that this will not be the case—that the electors will have sufficient self-respect not to be led away by the delusive representations of those who arrogate to themselves exclusively the title of Liberals—the utter hypocrisy and hollowness of which phrase Mr. Forster yesterday so thoroughly exposed.

Mr. Robertson evidently went to the hustings yesterday with the intention of testing his popularity—of course unwilling to be pressed into the contest! but hoping to be brought forward against his will. Yet though he stood in front of the hustings during the whole of the proceedings, no one called for him, and the mention of his name was received without any enthusiasm. He probably wished himself at some distance from the spot while Mr Forster with cutting irony retorted upon his sham threat to "retire to his farm." The mendacious attempts that had been made to poison the minds of the electors against Mr. Forster proved unfortunately so far successful that he was met at first with considerable interruptions, but these gradually ceased as he proceeded to declare his views, which he did with such eloquence and manly independence as to create a warm and general feeling in his favour. All that Mr. Robertson could say when asked why he had presented himself on the hustings when he was not a candidate was, that he did not know that so good a candidate would be brought forward. So good a candidate as James Neale! that is to say, that the great Marcus Curtius (alias Cincinnatus) would have leaped into the gulph himself, if so good a substitute had not been found. Mr. Neale was so excellent, so desirable a candidate, that Robertson consented to retire in his favour!

The parallel between John Robertson and Cincinnatus is rather defective. Cincinnatus *did* go to his farm, and *was* forced back to the Dictatorship; Robertson has threatened to go back to his farm, but has not yet unfortunately fulfilled his promise. When he does fulfil it, he need not fear that his rural repose will ever be disturbed with offers of the Dictatorship he now holds.

If the electors do not wish to see the benches of the Legislature filled with men who will be the sport and laughter of the country, they should take care to vote for some candidate who is qualified to represent the intelligence and the public spirit of the community. If they either by their acts or their neglect allow a candidate who is brought forward for wretched party purposes to become their member, they will richly deserve all the disgrace that will attach to the constituency.

COMMON SENSE.

May 28th.

Cricket.—A match was played on Queen's birthday, at Paddington, between the Union v. Moss Rose Cricket Club, which was won by the former. Moss Rose, first innings, 34 runs; second ditto, 17: total 51. Union, first innings, 38 runs; second ditto, 15, with ten wickets to fall. Another match was played on Hyde Park, on Saturday, between the Union and Royal Victoria Cricket Clubs, which resulted in another victory for the Union. Victoria, first innings, 71; second ditto, 66; grand total, 137 runs. Union Cricket Club, first innings, 87 runs; second ditto, 52: grand total, 139 runs, with three wickets to fall.

Municipality of Balmain.—A meeting of the council was held at the chambers in Darling-street, on Monday, the 20th May. Present—the chairman, councillors Beattie, Burt, Evans, M'Clements, Reynolds, and Rountree. The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from Mr. Montefiore, of Birch Grove, was read, requesting that the corporation would remove the timber, &c., obstructing the public thoroughfare known as Louisa Road, which was referred to the committee of works, with instruction to make such arrangements as they might deem desirable for clearing the said road. Read letter from Mr. E. Ramsay, requesting permission to lay flagging in front of his house in Darling-street, which was granted, and referred to the committee of works, with instruction to see that the flagging be laid at such a gradient as would not inconvenience the public, or be injurious to adjoining property. The chairman of the committee of works reported that the works of Darling-street were going on satisfactorily, and would probably be finished before next meeting. The committee of finance brought up sundry accounts against the corporation amounting to £97 8s. 3d., reporting them as correct, and recommending them for payment, which were ordered to be paid accordingly. Tenders, for the supply of rubble and iron-stone were ordered to be invited, at a price per cubic yard. The surveyor submitted a plan and specification for proposed works in Cooper-street, the consideration of which was deferred until next meeting. The chairman reported that there had been only two appeals against the assessment, which were reduced by the Court of Petty Sessions, respectively, £8 and £12. Resolved, on motion of councillor Reynolds, "That the assessment, adopted on the 8th April, with such alterations as were made upon appeal by the Court of Petty Sessions (now laid upon the table), be confirmed by the council." The council adjourned until Monday, 27th instant.

Sad Death.—The following picture of a bush home and its inmates appears in the *Pastoral Times*. It is an extract from the diary of some ill-fated traveller, whose body was found last Thursday-week in the Edward River, near the crossing-place, between the stations of Messrs. M'Laurin and Stukey. The magisterial inquest held on the body elicited nothing further of the deceased than that which was found in his memorandum book, and which does not even contain his name. The last entry made by the unfortunate man is under the date of January 14th, and which is as follows:—"Left Wagga Wagga at day-break; after proceeding four or five miles, I began to feel a strong presentiment that I had not breakfasted, and, as luck would have it, I was hailed by an unmistakable Irish voice with 'Good morning, mate.' I was quickly overtaken by the author of the salutation, who was a real good-looking open-hearted specimen of an Irishman. 'You are on the road early,' he continued. 'Rather.' 'I suppose you are fasting?' 'I am since last night.' 'Well, come along, I am just fit to eat a moderate-sized bullock.' I began to think that it was all up with the bread and cheese I had bought at Wagga Wagga, and which I had intended for our three days' allowance. Of course, I thought he was inviting himself (bush fashion) to breakfast with me; but when I found that it was just *vice versa*, I was agreeably surprised, and followed him with great alacrity. After pushing our way for a few minutes through the bush, along a scarcely discernible track we emerged into a clear and well-fenced tract of land under cultivation, upon which, a short distance from us, was a neat-looking slab hut, with a pretty flower-garden in front, while at the back was a most useful-sized kitchen-garden. The whole had the appearance of a neat comfortable homestead, and wore an aspect of cheerfulness such as I had not before met with in the colonies. But if I was pleased with it externally, I was much more so with the internal appearance. The furniture, though rude, was perfectly clean. As soon as we entered the hut, the wife, after bidding me 'good morning and welcome,' placed the breakfast on the table. When all were seated, instead of proceeding in the usual way of the bush, viz., all pitching in at once, like so many pigs, the eldest son asked a blessing in the Irish dialect first, and then in English. I never saw a more orderly and well-conducted family even in England than was this, though buried in the wilds of Australia. The repast was finished. I was still more surprised to see the honest farmer take down a Bible, carefully enveloped in a piece of bullock-hide. He opened it and commenced reading in his native tongue. After he had read for a time, the son read a chapter from our English Bible; prayers were then read in Irish, the whole family occasionally responding. I thanked these good people for their hospitality, and then proceeded on my journey."—The diary gives no further information of the unfortunate man's route. His death must have been a most horrible one, as from the position in which the body was found he must have held on the rope (which is suspended across the Edward for crossing the boat) until he drowned. His arms, when he was found, were stretched out—his hands rigidly closed, as if holding on to something. Who or what he was will, in all probability, remain a mystery. His remains were placed in a coffin, and buried at Cornelia station.

The "Daily Telegraph" on Gin.—"What is gin? Why do the people drink it? Cannot they imbibe something else? If they knew how, at the best, it saps away the human constitution, and how, in the hands of the cunning retailer, it becomes a poison, more subtle and not less deadly than the distillations of the Abbe Adelmonte, they might look at the abominable liquid, smell it, taste it, think over it a minute before swallowing it. The Red Indians call whisky hell-water, but it is not so murderous as the London gin."

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EXCHEQUER BILLS.

(From the Economist, March 9.)

THE remarkable proposals which Mr. Gladstone submitted to the House of Commons on Monday cannot be adequately estimated without some careful consideration of the peculiar circumstances which have affected more or less the value and the *status* of Exchequer Bills during the last few years. Their position now is less favourable than it was formerly, and we should comprehend accurately the reason of the change. Unless we see distinctly the origin of the evil, we shall probably fail in all our efforts to cure or modify it

Two causes have contributed to diminish the popularity of Exchequer Bills of late years, one of which is permanent and natural, and the other temporary and casual. The permanent evil influence is the development of competition. Not very many years since Exchequer Bills were the only investment the holder of which felt perfectly certain that he would have his principal in a short time. Consols are safe and secure as far as the annual interest is concerned, but they are very insecure as far as respects the invested principal. They are perfectly unsuitable for persons who must have their money by a certain day, for the price at which they must then be sold may be several per cent. less than the price at which they were first purchased. Exchequer bills are to a great extent exempt from such fluctuation; they are twelve months' bills. The holder of Consols can never ask the Government for his money; he has merely purchased a perpetual annuity payable by the State, and as long as he receives this annuity from the State he has all he can require; but the State has undertaken to pay the "bearer" of an Exchequer bill on a stated day, and come what may, we know that if the "bearer" wishes it the contract will be kept. Accordingly, as it was always certain that £500 could be obtained from the Treasury for a £500 Exchequer bill within a few months, they were until recently the favourite and almost the only investment selected by those who required their money within a short space of time.

All persons familiar with the most patent facts of the money market at present, know well how completely this exclusive prestige of Exchequer Bills has passed away. As a mode of employing money that will soon be wanted, they are inferior, and are known to be inferior, to several other equally familiar modes. A gentleman who has £10,000 waiting to complete a purchase, does not invest the money as he once would have done in Exchequer Bills in one case out of ten. He takes it to a joint-stock bank or a London bill-broker, and leaves it on deposit at interest. He generally gets more for his money in this way, and he likewise is absolutely secure against loss by the fluctuations of the market. When the deposit note is due, and it is due after a few days' notice, the exact sum he deposited will be paid. The holder of Exchequer bills is not absolutely so secure. A twelvemonth bill, though it is a bill of the State, is not by any means a thing of invariable value; it varies less than most other securities, still it does vary. It is quoted at a premium or at a discount, as the case may be. As the London joint stock banks are in excellent credit, and the London bill-brokers are not only in excellent credit but also give security, it is not surprising that the exclusive prestige of Exchequer bills is passed away, and that they are not now sought as they once were whenever money which would soon be required, had nevertheless to be invested in an interest-bearing security.

A temporary cause has accelerated the diminution of the popularity of this security. Alderman Salomons justly observed on Monday evening, that the "events of 1853" had given a material blow to its acceptability in the money market. In 1853 Exchequer bills were circulating at a high premium; and, as we remarked at the time, nothing was more really inconsistent with their true character. "The peculiar recommendation of Exchequer bills," we then said, "is, that on a given, and not distant day, they are payable at the option of the holder, in a certain and specified sum; so that, at least, no risk is encountered so far as regards the principal. But it must be quite obvious that when Exchequer bills are circulating at a high rate of premium, one of the chief qualities which they possess is destroyed. The premium paid becomes at once a margin of uncertainty, which, though the real sum represented by the Exchequer bill is ever so sure of being paid, leaves the premium subject to fluctuation to the extent it represents. Exchequer bills purchased at par, are exposed to no risk of fluctuation so far as regards the principal:—there is every certainty that at least, and within a moderate time, the principal sum, with the stipulated interest, will be received. But when Exchequer bills rise in the market to 60s. or 80s. premium, that is, when for every £100 bill there is paid £103 or £104, the margin above par becomes a risk of loss which the purchaser incurs in the ultimate replacement of his capital. Exchequer bills at a high premium, therefore, are deprived of one very important element of security as a means of temporary investments."

Under these circumstances, Mr. Gladstone boldly, if not wisely resolved to reduce the rate of interest to 30s. a year, and, as might have been anticipated, the premium nearly disappeared. That rate of interest is so low—so very much beneath the common expectations of men of business and the fixed notions of the public at large, that they ceased to be inclined to invest in it. Accordingly those persons who had bought Exchequer bills at a high premium lost the whole of it or nearly so, and amongst bankers and other large holders the unlooked-for and painful calamity is still bitterly remembered. The idea of security which until then was peculiarly associated with an Exchequer bill received a blow which it will still take some years to recover. It was singularly unfortunate that this casual and temporary circumstance should have happened just when from permanent and lasting causes the reputation of Exchequer bills was already on the decline.

An additional slight circumstance has contributed a little to the comparative unpopularity of Exchequer bills. Some of the accessories of them savour of the age of financial barbarism. The whole process of annual presentation and exchange involves as all persons practically acquainted with the subject will agree, many cumbersome and inconvenient details, which in the present day seem strangely unfavourable in comparison with the ease and facility with which the interest is annually payable on the debentures of public companies.

It is to these evils that Mr. Gladstone is now about, as far as possible, to apply a remedy. The inconvenient technicalities are easily remedied. He is about to provide that it shall be unnecessary to present an Exchequer Bill yearly for exchange, and that those who abstain from so doing shall be assumed to intend to hold the old bill for another year. The interest will be payable by coupons at the Bank of England.

The other depressing causes are far more difficult to remedy, and it is not possible perhaps to cure them entirely. They arise out of causes which are too deep-seated to be removed, and the best practical expedients at our disposal are but alternatives and palliatives.

Mr. Gladstone proposes first that an additional facility be given for raising the rate of interest. That interest is in future to be payable half-yearly, and in consequence the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to alter the interest for periods not exceeding six months. A minimum rate is indeed to be fixed for the whole year, but an addition to it is to be made for less than a whole year if necessary.

2ndly. That every Exchequer bill shall be receivable in payment of duties by the Government during the *last* six months of its currency. This is a return to an ancient practice, though with a modification. Previously to 1838, Exchequer bills were payable for duties during the whole period of their currency. In that year, however, a change was made, and it was enacted that they should be so receivable only after they had been issued for twelve months. This, of course, put an end entirely to their employment in payment for duties, as it was not likely that any one who could have his money for the asking would take the less direct course of using his bill in payment of the revenue. The expedient now proposed is intermediate. The bill is to be receivable within the last six months of its currency, and not during the first; and any bill held over from last year is to be considered for this purpose as if it were a new bill issued in this year—that is to say, a bill issued in March, 1861, and held over March, 1862, would not be receivable during the *first* six of the twelve months immediately succeeding the latter date, but would be receivable during the *last* six.

Of the expediency of the first of these alterations hardly any one will doubt. The nearer the rate of interest on Exchequer bills can be made to conform to the market rate of interest the better; the more likely they are to be kept at par—the more likely they are to escape pernicious fluctuations of value.

As to the second proposal, there is more room for doubt. It will unquestionably be advantageous to the holders of Exchequer bills and to the dealers in them. But we entertain some doubts whether in these days of rapid changes in the value of money, some dangerous use may not, on some occasion hereafter, be made in the power of paying the taxes in Exchequer bills. Mr. Gladstone himself believes that these fluctuations in the money market are rather increasing than diminishing. In reality, we conform our rate of interest more rapidly and quickly to the value of capital than we formerly did; perhaps, too, owing to the enormous augmentation in our mercantile transactions, the value of capital itself rises and falls more rapidly and more frequently than it once did. At any rate, these changes in the rate of interest are more frequent than they once were; and we are far from believing it to be impossible that on some exceptional occasion the revived privilege of tendering Exchequer bills at the Custom House may be used to a greater extent than is convenient to the Chancellor or advantageous to the public interest. It is true that Exchequer bills are usually held or at least deposited in London; but this circumstance is not very material: if a profit can be made by sending Exchequer bills into the country they will very soon go. On all ordinary occasions, the revived privilege will work well, but there might be a rare and extreme contingency in which its operation would be pernicious.

The resolutions moved by Mr. Gladstone were as follows:—

1. That it is the opinion of this committee that the principal moneys of Exchequer bills issued under the authority of Parliament, together with the interest thereon, which may become payable from time to time, shall be charged upon and paid out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom, or the growing produce thereof.

2. That the interest on such Exchequer bills shall, during their currency by law, be payable half-yearly by coupons, and shall be paid at the Bank of England.

3. That an option shall be given at the expiration of each twelve months to the holders of Exchequer bills to be paid the principal moneys of all Exchequer bills held by them, and such principal moneys when paid shall be paid to the holders at the Bank of England; and that all Exchequer bills not so paid off from time to time shall have currency for the next 12 months following the date of such option.

4. That during the last six months of each year during which such bills shall have currency by law, such Exchequer bills shall be receivable for duties granted to her Majesty.

5. That when such Exchequer bills shall be paid off or received for duties, the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury may issue a like amount of Exchequer bills to replace them.

TRAINING BOYS FOR THE NAVY.

(From the United Service Gazette, 23rd March.)

THE statement made by the Secretary of the Admiralty on Monday se'nnight relative to the number of boys under training, coupled with the return recently laid upon the table of the House of Commons, showing the amount of desertion from the Navy, has created no small concern in the minds of lookers on. Two thousand boys are all that are to be admitted during the next financial year to supply the probable desertion of 2500 men. Lord Clarence Paget said that the annual loss of men to be made good from boys and the Merchant Service together was equal to 14 per cent., or 3500 per annum; while he showed that the Government were only making provision for a loss of two thousand. Mr. Liddell, whose acquaintance with the merchant service is very extensive, proved that no dependence could be placed upon the mercantile marine; for that the number of available seamen in it was not sufficient for their own wants, an assertion strongly corroborated by the slow progress made in filling up the naval reserve, notwithstanding all the advantages offered.

The Royal Commission recommended that four thousand boys per annum should be entered for the navy, and when all the casualties of sickness, death, discharge, and desertion are put together the number would barely suffice to feed a navy of 35,000.

Lord Clarence stated that the number of boys under training was 9500; but when questioned by Sir John Pakington he was forced to admit that the larger number comprised all the boys now in the Service—in other words, all who had entered during the last four of five years, and probably including many ordinary seamen. The statement was anything but satisfactory; and we hope that something will yet be done to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission, to which the House solemnly pledged itself last year.

Where are the training brigs recommended? The Sealark, Rolla, and Nautilus, are still nominally doing that duty; and for a few summer months are employed with a select number of apprentices, cruising within sight of the ports to which they are attached. Others of the 9500 spoken of by Lord Clarence Paget are cleaning boots, or washing plates as officers' servants; and best part of the remainder, qualifying not to become petty officers in the Royal Navy, but preparing to make their game elsewhere as soon as they can get from under the pendant.

This state of things must be remedied, and the only cure for it is by making the Naval Service more desirable than it is. As soon as men find that they lose by exchanging they will alter their plan. It must be remembered that education has levelled many inequalities. Boys who now go to sea are very different from the parish apprentices or Marine Society boys formerly sent into the Service. They, for the most part, were in such a blissful state of ignorance that they were unfit far any but the lowest position. Not so with lads now. Every ship has a competent seaman schoolmaster, and if a lad has any ambition about him, he can soon qualify himself for a situation of trust. Boys educated in the Greenwich lower school, or in national schoo's, acquire an amount of learning which, with a little addition at a board of trade school, fits them to become mates of merchant ships; and as soon as they have an opportunity, or can make one, they quit a service in which no opening is left for advancement.

We repeat that the recommendations of the Manning Commission, particularly on this point are deserving the fullest consideration. We have an abundance of suitable vessels for training brigs, and there is no lack of the raw material for sailors in our country towns and villages. Four thousand boys should be annually shipped and prepared for service, either in the Royal Navy, or, if there is a surplus, in the merchant service. And every boy entered for the sea service should be taught his business as a seaman, and not be perverted into a lackey; and when at length he has honourably completed the term of his engagement, he should be encouraged to remain in the service in which he has been educated. The Government can afford to pay him as well as a stranger can, and should be induced to deal liberally towards him, knowing his value. There is ample scope in the navy for the introduction of grades corresponding with the non-commissioned ranks in the army. Petty officers in the navy are mere creatures of a day. They have no security for their ratings, and may, any morning, find themselves stripped of their badge of authority without a trial or the form even of one.

But if the position of a Petty Officer has no charms for the educated young Naval Seaman, neither has that of the Warrant Officer. Any one who examines into the subject must see that the Warrant Officer is much worse off than the Petty Officer. The latter by serving twenty years may realise a good pension, when still in his prime; while the former is obliged to drag on until he is sixty, and then be in doubt as to what pension he is to receive. Then, again, look at the miserable compensation given for the loss of a limb. A letter appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday from the Commissionaires' establishment showing that only "ninepence a day" was given for the loss of a leg or arm in the navy, while a soldier never receives less than a shilling for a similar loss. All these things unite in forming strong objections to the navy, and show that nothing but scarcity can result from such sparing sowing and such monstrous cultivation.

OUR RIDING HORSES—THEIR FAILINGS AND DEFICIENCIES.—No domestic animal contributes so constantly to the pleasure of its owner as a good riding horse. If a hunter, equal to carry weight, it becomes an animal of great value, while a clever hackney is, to the man whose business or amusements lead him to be much on horseback, a constant source of enjoyment. Now, the hunter, either for the heavy man or for a moderate weight, and the hack must alike have a good deal of blood, but all must have what few thoroughbreds, save the most valuable, possess, power and substance as well as blood. Racing stock, though it furnishes the means of breeding hunters and hackneys of the highest classes, will not furnish directly any great supply of riding horses. It seems that there are in England about 2050 thoroughbred brood mares of the highest pedigree, which produced in 1860 as many as 1450 thoroughbred foals. Of these comparatively few turn out valuable racers, the rest being commonly sold at from two to four years old for very small prices. Some of them make hackneys, and a few may become hunters for light weights, but the majority being deficient in knee action, are fit only for cabs and butchers' carts. The shoulders and forelegs of our thoroughbreds are often their weak points, and horses with these defects, though often speedy in their gallop, are really worthless for the saddle. It is plain we cannot rely on the breeders of thoroughbred horses for our hunters and hacks, although the breeders of horses will resort to the racing studs for the crosses of blood they require for their own purposes. The great difficulty in the way of breeding riding horses is the long time they require to be kept before they can be sold to any advantage. Until four years old, and more frequently until five, the breeder of riding horses cannot expect to sell his young stock; and, if he keeps two or three brood mares which breed pretty regularly, he will find himself with a large number of the most troublesome and expensive young stock it is possible to have on a farm, and which require much patience, care, and outlay to render them marketable. This, however, is no reason a farmer should not breed riding horses, but it shows that he should not breed too many, so as to allow himself to become overstocked with young horses at unsaleable ages, and should be especially careful to breed only from good mares. The value of most riding horses depends mainly on the goodness of the dam; and, as the rearing of a colt must of necessity involve considerable cost, no man ought to think of breeding from any mare unless there is a reasonable expectation of her producing, by a good sire, a colt which at five years old will be a horse of considerable value—for our experience tells us that less than £80 for a five-year-old will not pay the cost and trouble of breeding it, and even at that sum sheep or cattle would probably have made a better return with far less trouble. We can point to not a few damaged gates and broken fences as the work of some seven or eight well-bred young horses. We have been led into these remarks by a sensible paper in the just published number of the "Royal Agricultural Society's Journal," the "Report on the Riding Horses and Ponies shown at Canterbury, with Remarks on the present Breed of Riding Horses, by J. Earl Welby, one of the Judges." Mr. Welby says, that having watched the class "for thorough-bred stallions for getting hunters, &c.," at the society's meetings, he is satisfied that it is worthy of the patronage of the society in all districts. It gives variety, it attracts many people who care little for sheep or cattle—for what Englishman is not attracted by a good horse?—and may be made to ensure an entry of valuable horses "available for general use in the field and on the road." But he thinks that the class should not be limited to "thoroughbred stallions," as there are horses with a stain in their pedigrees which are really more adapted for hunter sires than a large proportion of thoroughbreds, though he would allow pedigree to be taken into the consideration of the judges when awarding prizes. This is quite just. Suppose two competing horses to be so equally matched in size, form, substance, action, &c., that in those particulars one could scarcely be deemed superior to the other, it is probable that, if the one were thoroughbred and the other not, the greater security pure blood affords of like producing like would induce the judges to decide in favour of the thoroughbred one. Perhaps even greater credit might be given to pure blood than in the case we have supposed. But there is no reason why the competition should be *confined* to thoroughbreds. Mr. Welby says there are two sons of "Mundig" at this time in Lincolnshire, the "Red Cross Knight" and the "Grey Prince," which are out of quite half-bred mares, and yet their stock "possess great power and endurance, and have realised very high prices." And he mentions several other horses as illustrations of the same point.—*Economist, March 16.*

LOGICAL VERDICT.—An Irishman attemping to quicken a fire by pouring gunpowder upon it from a keg, was blown up. When he came down, a coroner held an inquest upon his body, and reasoned out the following verdict:—"It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't visitation of God, because he wasn't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with; it's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in, 'died for want of common sense.'"

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 28th May, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD. Extension near Bark Huts Between Cairn's Hill and Blade's Hill Oxley's Lane to Cowpasture Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th June
Erection of Watchhouse, Nimitybelle Erection of additions to Land Office, Sydney MUDGEE ROAD. Cherry Tree Hill GREAT WESTERN ROAD. 1st District. West of Mill's Inn Near Fullagar's house Lawson's Hill, towards Penrith South Creek Bridge, towards Penrith Extension of Contract 4, towards Penrith	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th June.
Construction of a Wharf in Woolloomooloo Bay	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 18th August.
Construction of a Bridge over the Yass River, at Hume's Crossing-place Construction of two Bridges on the Kimo Road	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd July.

N.B.—No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Electric Telegraph Branch, 27th May, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a BRANCH OFFICE is now open at the Sydney Exchange for the transmission of telegrams to all stations throughout the colonies, and at the same rates as from the chief office.

(Signed) E. C. CRACKNELL, Superintendent.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A Branch of this Bank is now opened in PARRAMATTA, for the transaction of general banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors desire to call the attention of intending assurers to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at COMPOUND INTEREST, at a high rate, as shewn by the annexed comparative table.

EXAMPLE.—Showing the bonuses accruing to a policy of life assurance for £500, if effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

Office.	Original Premium.	Bonus Addition.	Cash value of Bonus.	Proportionate Reduction of Premiums.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
British Proprietary	16 7 1	30 16 8	23 6 7	5 13 4	No further reduction.
British Mutual	16 11 3	104 4 0	49 10 0	3 11 10	With future reductions.
Australian Mutual Provident Society	16 2 1	192 13 0	80 17 9	8 13 1	With future reductions.

Proposals and every information may be obtained from any of the agents and at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, Sydney.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital .... £250,000.
DIRECTORS:—
RICHARD JONES, Esq., CHAIRMAN
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
S. D. GORDON, Esq.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £10 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £17,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past four years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS ANDREW, Esq.
JAMES E. EBSWORTH, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
MICHAEL E. MURNIN, Esq.
AUDITORS:
A. Foss, Esq., and Edward Lotze, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.
AGENTS IN NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.:
Messrs. Bingle and Son

A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.

Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required. By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 7th February, 1860.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—The COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF VICTORIA, empowered by Act of Parliament.

For Insurance from fire, the assurance of lives, and the guarantee of fidelity in situations of trust.

Agents for Sydney—COOK and COMPANY, Wynyard-square.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., C.B.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., C.E.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,000
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The premiums received in this department in 1859, amounted to £127,415.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages afforded by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others:—

PREMIUMS on plans adapted to the various wants of the public, INCLUDING AMONG OTHERS THE HALF-PREMIUM SYSTEM PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

BONUSES declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.

NO LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP the Bonuses not being contingent upon profits.

The Bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.

SURRENDER of Policies favourably dealt with.

THIRTY DAYS allowed for the RENEWAL of Policies.

CLAIMS payable in three months after proof of DEATH, but, if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.

ANNUITIES, present and deferred, at liberal rates.

ENDOWMENTS of Children and Adults; the rates of Premium are on a moderate scale.

REVERSIONARY AND CONTINGENT Interests purchased on equitable terms.

Prospectuses, with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

NOTICE OF SALE.—All the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, together with the STOCK-IN-TRADE, about the middle of June—Commercial Hotel, Goulburn. The hotel to be LET; and, if let, the stock and furniture can be taken at a fair valuation. Short notice required.

WALTER BRADLEY, General Auctioneer, Valuer, and Commission Agent, 239, George-street (formerly the Bank of Australasia), will make cash advances (without any extra charge) on furniture, plate, jewellery, pianofortes, general merchandise, &c., intended for sale by auction.

Gentlemen leaving the colony, and others, are respectfully informed that he has long been accustomed to the management of sales of valuable household furniture, and will doubtless give satisfaction to those parties who favour him with their effects and appreciate care and attention.

Makers of colonial furniture will have every facility afforded them, and their manufactures exhibited in his spacious auction room to the best advantage, no charge being made for labour or store rent.

Account sales rendered immediately after every sale.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides, tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.

DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.

Circular Quay, November 2nd.

T. W. CRAWLEY, Taxidermist, begs to inform the public that he intends to open, next THURSDAY, in the Markets, George-street, with the largest and most splendid collection of stuffed birds and skins ever seen in Australia.

T. W. C. having gone to great expense and trouble in order to render his collection superior to anything of the kind in the colonies, will charge the small amount of 6d. admission.

DR. PERCY and CO. may still be consulted on all the diseases connected with the nervous system, debility, paralysis, and rheumatism, whether arising from excessive indulgence, the heat of an Australian climate, or previous disorders.

Country patients are informed, that by forwarding their communications per post or otherwise, they can have the remedies applicable to their several disorders, forwarded to any part of the colony.

The communication must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of £1; and in all cases, the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

Hours of consultation from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m.; evenings, from 5 till 8.

Address: 94, Elizabeth-street North, between King and Hunter streets, Sydney.

Sydney—Agent for the Balm of Circassia and Purifying Pills, at J. DOLE'S, Post Office, Glebe.

DR. PERCY'S BALM OF CIRCASSIA, at the agent's, Glebe Post Office, 11s. and 33s. per bottle.

TEETH TEETH, TEETH.—Messrs. ESKELL and CO., Surgeon Dentists, 9, Hunter-street, having received from the firm in England a new patent and improved method of fixing artificial teeth to the gums on movable bases, without extracting any stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following low charges:—

A single tooth from	£0 10 0
A complete set	10 0 0
Filling with white cement	0 5 0
Extracting	0 2 6

May be consulted at No. 9, Hunter-street.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, Medicine Cases, Books on Homœopathy, &c., are sold by JOHN BELL, Homœopathic Chemist, as cheap as by any person in Sydney. Purchasers have the further advantage of getting genuine and fresh medicines. Mr. Bell's medicines are recommended by the Homœopathic physicians, Dr. Bellamy and Dr. Meynott, whose prescriptions Mr. Bell has dispensed since his establishment in Sydney in 1856.

JOHN BELL (late Bell and Huntley), Sydney Homœopathic Pharmacy, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Ulcerous Sores.—The pills rapidly purify the blood and improve the constitution, while this benign and powerful ointment is healing every sore. Sold at 244, Strand, London; and by all druggists.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN will be found to give instant relief, and prove a speedy and certain cure in all cases. This agreeable and efficacious medicine has now been in use for many years, and is universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy for any of the above distressing complaints. One dose will be found sufficient to check the most violent fit of coughing.

Prepared solely by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Central Police Office.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delicate fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by chemists and perfumers.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
Saddles, bridles, bits, and spurs
Martingales, cruppers, girths, and girth webbing
Bullock chains, horse traces, coil chain
Bullock bells, bows, hobble chains
Walker's horse nails, town clout, strong clout
Head and bar hurdle, flooring brads, wrought rose
Ewbank's patent, French wire nails, cut lath
Fine wrought brads, cut and tinned tacks
Imitation, Carpenter's patent, and Scotch spring rim locks
Norfolk, Suffolk Rim and Bow latches, wood screws
Iron and brass butts, Scotch tee hinges
Sash fasteners, rack pulleys, blind ends, bell furniture
Copper and iron wire, best London glue
Lyndon's axes and adzes, Sorby's and Thomas's augers
Sorby's chisels, plane irons, Birmingham and London planes
Hand, tenon, pit, and cross-cut saws
Braces and bits, and a general assortment of tools
Oakey's glass paper, emery and glass cloth
Wing's and Stubbs' saw files, bastard, cut and others
Ivory and black-handled table cutlery
Pocket knives, razors, fleams, castrating knives
Butchers' knives, steels, and shoe knives
Sheep shears, Turkey stones for ditto
Brass pillar and chamber candlesticks
Electro-plated ditto, tin chamber ditto
Britannia metal and electro-plated tea and coffee pots
British plate, B. M., and electro-plated spoons and forks
Soup tureens, fish knives, in morocco cases
Deane Adams' London guns and carbines, Eley's ammunition
Candle cotton and metal candle moulds
Woolbagging, patent shot, grindstones
Winfield's bedsteads, Peyton's folding stretchers
Clapshaw's and Duke's cricketing goods
Tinned and enamelled holloware
Blasting powder and octagon steel.

J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., Waterloo Stores, Market-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Plantation coffee, Barry's chicory
Patna rice, new crop; nutmegs, 28-lb. boxes
Muscatel raisins, layers, and 1 cwt. casks, Cape raisins
Schooling's jujubes and pastiles, soft shell almonds
Oakum, in bales, fine quality, tinfoil paper
Arrowroot, genuine W. I., 1, 7, and 14 lb. packages
Oatmeal (fresh) casks and tins
Saltpetre, 1 cwt. kegs; soda ash, soda crystals, fine salt
Caustic soda (Muspratt's), resin, fine amber
Olive oil, in drums; cordage, Keating's patent, all sizes
Raw and boiled oil, superfine
Colza oil, finest sample
Ames' Collins' and Day's D handled and 30-inch shovels
Coir fibre, pressed bales for shipment; patent hoists
Plate glass, 144 x 44, 144 x 36, and downwards
Murphy's pianos, walnut and rosewood cases.

JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned.—Whisky, Campbelltown (a direct shipment), in hogsheads and quarters, shipped at 11 o.p.

Ditto, case, each 1 dozen, superior quality.

MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

CANDLE WICK for SALE. O. J. CARAHER, Gloucester-street

ORANGES. ORANGES.—A fine crop of Oranges for SALE at Bungarribee, near Blacktown Station. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, 24, Charlotte-place.

CAPE SEED BARLEY.—A prime sample for SALE, warranted to grow. JOHN CLARK, Market Wharf.

A QUANTITY of CORN, slightly damaged, for SALE, suitable for pigs and poultry. JOHN CLARK, Market Wharf.

HAY.—The best oaten hay, now landing, ex Golden Spring. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt.—For SALE, coarse Liverpool salt, fine salt, rock salt, and three-bushel bags, now landing, ex Golden Spring, at Pacific Wharf. W. WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

TO LODGES.—For SALE three large CHAIRS with stages complete. Apply to PARKER and BATES, Carpet Warehouse, George-street.

FRENCH BRANDY in hogsheads and cases. For SALE by FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, Macquarie-place.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings 6d. per roll, at WALTER RENNY'S, 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Elegant Embossed Paperhanging from 4s. 6d. per roll. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—The largest and cheapest assortment of Paperhangings in Sydney.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Oil and Colours cheaper than any other house in Sydney, at WALTER RENNY'S.

FLOUR.—Merri-Mill and other choice brands for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

TIN PLATES, ex Corriemulzie, 60 boxes IC, IX, and IXX, Pontypool charcoal. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LIGHT One-horse PHAETON, very fashionable, for SALE; price reasonable. Also, a BUGGY; price, 30 guineas. Also, a first-class BROUGHAM, very cheap. HOLT and ANGUS, Castlereagh-street.

HANKS and COMPANY, Australian Tea Mart, 478, George-street, opposite the Markets.—H. and Co. beg to inform the public that they have not removed their business, nor have they connection with any house of the same name which has done so.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, new brew, on SALE by GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO.

MINERS' BOOTS, American, and of most superior quality, for SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Hunter-street.

MANILA HAWSERS, from 8-inch to 9-inch "hawser laid," for SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Hunter-street.

ON SALE:—
Kerosene oil
Paraffin oil
Colza oil
Castor oil
Boiled and raw oil
Turpentine and naptha.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

ADELAIDE FINE FLOUR, on SALE, by L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

TO FRUITERERS.—For SALE, the Fruit of an ORANGERY, close to the city. Apply at 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO BUILDERS and Others.—Laths—17,000 for SALE. Apply to LOTZE and LARNACH, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class DAIRY BUSINESS, with 7 cows and bull, in a thriving suburb. Address B. H. I., HERALD Office

TILT CART, for SALE, with outrigger and harness complete, cheap, at MARTYN'S, Pitt-street.

JUST RECEIVED, and for SALE, by the subscribers, ex Daniel Sharp and Dirigo, an assortment of American CARRIAGES and WAGGONS, consisting of top buggies, concord waggons, farm waggons, nine and four passenger waggons, Dutch waggons, rockaway carriages, &c., &c. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

COALS.—The best Newcastle, delivered on the wharf at 25s. per ton. T. H. GREEN, wharf, Bathurst-st.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Cedar, Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Palings, Laths, Battens, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

1,000 ASH OARS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500 BARRELS best Plaster of Paris and Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

210,000 HOBART TOWN Palings and Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

MOREWOOD'S PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON.—The undersigned beg to inform merchants and shippers that, owing to improvements lately made in their machinery, they are now enabled to supply Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron of a superior quality to any that has heretofore been produced, and are also enabled to turn out the following extra sizes, which have so long been wanted in the market, but have not hitherto been procurable:—
Flat sheets .... 72 x 30 x 28G
Corrugated ditto .... 26G 7 & 8 feet long.

Many imitations of their manufacture being in the market, each sheet will in future bear their trade mark of a lion, in addition to the words Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron, as hitherto.

MOREWOOD and CO., Dowgate Dock, London; and Lion Works, Birmingham.

Trade Mark: "Best (LION) Best."

Galvanised Iron in "Anchor," and "Star," brands as usual.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—BOTANY SWAMP LAND.—For PRIVATE SALE, 21 acres of rich fresh water swamp land (in one or more lots), situate opposite Mr. Saxby's and other market gardens close to the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

MARINE VILLAS, four, five, nine, and twelve rooms, with gardens and grounds, for SALE or to be LET. JULES JOUBERT, 289, George-street.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, an excellent Business PREMISES, situate in High-street, West Maitland, nearly opposite the new theatre, and now occupied by Mr. Levien. The situation first-rate, being near the Royal Hotel, the theatre, and not many yards distant from the Railway Station, at the crossing near Dr. Scott's. Apply to DODDS and CO., East Maitland.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—
Burdekin River, 75 miles from Port Denison, 9 blocks
Near Molong, partly stocked with sheep only
On the Merri Merri Creek, partly stocked with cattle
Turrigaa Swamp and Carwell—Bligh district
Runs, with 10,000 sheep and upwards, in Queensland
Kennedy district, 8 blocks, capacity 60,000 sheep
Runs, 60 miles from Rockhampton
Port Curtis, Gillinbin and Mount Funnell, 4 blocks
Duck Creek—three blocks, partly stocked with cattle
District of Bligh—celebrated runs with cattle
New England, partly stocked with sheep and cattle
Bogan, West, splendid block, capacity 5000 sheep
Narran, Culgoa, and Bokhara Rivers—14 stations, very choice, about one-half in Queensland, and one-half in New South Wales
All particulars of R. FORBES, at 78, King-street.

UNSTOCKED RUNS.—Four excellent BLOCKS on the Castlereagh; also four first-rate Blocks on the Mackenzie, within 140 miles of Rockhampton.

Apply to HENRY BEIT, stock and station agent, 6, Wynyard-street.

IMPORTANT TO WINE GROWERS.—To be LEASED, for a term of five years, from the 1st July next, PORPHYRY VINEYARD. For particulars apply to Messrs. DODDS and CO., auctioneers, East Maitland; H. HAMBURGER, commission agent, New Pitt-street, Sydney; or to the proprietor, Porphyry, Seaham. None save principals need apply.

FOR SALE, within half an hour from the Post Office, a Pretty COTTAGE of 4 rooms, with kitchen, servant's room, pantry, &c.; two wells of spring water, splendid garden, orchard and banana plantation in full bearing; large water frontage, wharf, boat shed, &c., &c. £550; 25 per cent. cash, the balance as may be agreed upon. Apply X. X., 269, George-street.

FOR SALE, 5000 WETHERS, 3 to 6 years old; 3000 aged EWES, to lamb in August, deliverable at Chinchilla, Darling Downs. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—
Wethers, 1739, 2 years old last September
Ewes, 796, ditto ditto ditto
Ewes, 840, 12 months old last September
Wethers, 400, ditto ditto ditto
Ewes, 1300, 4 to 6 years old.
5075

They are perfectly sound. For price, &c., apply to A. BLOMFIELD, Cooma, Maneroo. No objection to deliver at Goulburn.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Thoroughbred Mare.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

MATILDA, a brown mare, 5 years old, bred by Messrs. Giles and Turner; sire, "Œdipus," dam by "Johanna," out of a "Model" mare.

Kiama Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Neale Sharpe to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

7 powerful young horses, broken to saddle and harness. Amongst them are a match pair. On view This Day. Mr. Sharpe's horses are noted for being well-broken and thoroughly quiet, and of a good class.

Horse Sale.

BURT and CO.'s Horse Sale, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, will comprise the following:—
7 powerful horses, from Kiama
7 ditto ditto, ditto Penrith
Thoroughbred mare "Matilda"
Bay cob, a first-class young horse
Bay gig horse, well broken, from Kiama
20 horses, consisting of heavy draught, light harness, hackneys, &c.
Carts, trucks, drays, harness, saddles, &c.

Penrith Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

7 young horses from Penrith; some are broken to harness, and the rest to ride.

To Parties building, Dealers, and others.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Hayselden, builder, Kingston, Newtown, near the railway station, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Sundry lots of building materials, doors, slates, grindstone, chairs, tables, press, sundries, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

Clothing, Boots, Watches, Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A large quantity of new and second-hand clothing
Men's, boys', and ladies' clothing
Gold and silver watches
Guard and albert chains, rings, &c.
Terms, cash.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In Equity.

Between WILLIAM SMALL FRIEND, plaintiff, and JAMES WILLIAM JONES, defendant by original bill, and between WILLIAM SMALL FRIEND, plaintiff, and JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, official assignee in the insolvent estate of James William Jones, defendant. By supplemental Bill.

COMFORTABLE WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE and Block of Land near Athlone-place, OFF PARRAMATTA-STREET, close to the NEW CHURCH of ST. BARNABAS.

Title—For full particulars apply to W. Deane, Esq., solicitor, No. 98, Elizabeth-street.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 12th June,

The following freehold, situate in a street leading into ATHLONE-PLACE, close to PARRAMATTA-STREET.

All that parcel of land, consisting of four allotments, Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26, situate at the rear of Dickson's property, at Blackwattle Swamp, in Parramatta-street, and having a frontage of 80 feet by a depth of 80 feet, together with the SUBSTANTIAL WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, erected thereon, containing front verandah, four rooms and kitchen, with washhouse attached, and other out offices. The cottage is bricknogged, and has brick chimneys, with shingled roof, and is a good substantial building. Upwards of 60 feet frontage is now vacant, affording space for the erection of three other houses. This portion of the land is now used as a vegetable garden.

☞ This property is well known as belonging to Mr. James W. Jones, who now resides on it. It is close to THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS, and is well worthy the attention of small capitalists, or parties in search of an investment in this populous and thriving neighbourhood. It is in the market for PEREMPTORY SALE.

TOWN OF BRAIDWOOD.

In the Assigned Estate of Benjamin Fisher, baker.

LOT 1.—A Stone and Brick Cottage with Shop adjoining
LOT 2.—An 8-room Brick-built House
LOT 3.—HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENT OF LAND.

Title unquestionable.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 12th June,

The following valuable properties, situate in COWPER-STREET, BRAIDWOOD:—

LOT 1.—A substantial and well built stone and brick cottage, containing three large and well-finished rooms, with a capital stone and brick shop adjoining, having a commodious store over it, together with a large bakery, stables, cartsheds, and other outbuildings in the rear. The bakery contains two large ovens, troughs, tables, and every requisite for carrying on an extensive business.

LOT 2.—A new and well-built brick HOUSE, adjoining the above, containing entrance hall, and four large rooms on the basement, with three beautiful rooms on the first floor, and a large attic over them. This house is faithfully built, and finished in a very superior manner with cedar. It commands an excellent view of the town and district, and is well adapted for a private residence or place of business.

LOT 3.—An allotment of LAND, containing half an acre, more or less, adjoining lot 2, having a frontage of 82½ feet, more or less, to Cowper-street. This is an excellent site for a first-class building.

☞ The above are in the market for bona fide sale. The property will either be sold in lots as advertised, or as a whole, to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

Woodside Cottage and Grounds.

A most comfortable family residence, occupying altogether an area of about 26¼ ACRES, and comprising ORCHARD, GARDEN, and PADDOCKS, &c., substantially enclosed, and situate almost WITHIN SIGHT OF THE PARRAMATTA JUNCTION RAILWAY STATION.

Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the PROPRIETOR, Dr STACEY, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 12th June,

That unique villa residence known as
WOODSIDE,
situate within a short distance of
THE PARRAMATTA JUNCTION RAILWAY STATION.

THE COTTAGE is a pretty brick building upon stone foundations, with shingled roof, and contains front and back verandahs, entrance hall, drawing and dining-rooms, and two bedrooms on the ground-floor, and three comfortable bedrooms upstairs. At the rear of the cottage, forming a wing, are nursery, kitchen, and a store, with cellar under it, built also of brick, on stone foundations, with shingled roof. An excellent cistern for collecting the water from the roof, has been constructed in the yard, close to the kitchen door. Detached is a range of stone buildings, comprising two-stall stable, coach-house, horse-box, and harness room; the whole 48 feet long, with hay-loft the entire length, and shed at the rear for carts, &c.

THE GROUNDS, which occupy 26 ACRES AND 28 PERCHES, more or less, are enclosed with a substantial fence, and comprise a choice shrubbery and orangery recently planted in front of the house. A FINE YOUNG ORCHARD of several acres, garden, and extensive paddock, cleared and stumped, and sown with rye grass.

There is also a GARDENER'S COTTAGE, a weather-board building, with shingled roof.

☞ WOODSIDE will at once be recognised as formerly the property of the late George Want, Esq. The present proprietor has, however, spent a large amount of money in bringing the property into its present perfect state, and his taste and experience in these matters are a tolerable guarantee that such expenditure has been judiciously made.

The land is good and adapted particularly for orchards and vineyards. The property is within a short distance of the junction of the Dog Trap and Parramatta Roads, and is visible from the train in passing up and down.

Parties in search of a SNUG HOMESTEAD within convenient access by rail; or families wishing for a SUMMER RESIDENCE, or as a place of HEALTHFUL RESORT, are particularly invited to inspect this property prior to the sale. It is a choice spot, and now in the market for *bona fide* sale, as Dr. Stacey is about leaving the district.

*** PLAN on view at the Rooms.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 30th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

The Colonial-built Brig City of Sydney,
Just arrived from Launceston.

For Sale, on WEDNESDAY, 29th.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th May, at 11 o'clock,

The fast-sailing colonial-built brig CITY OF SYDNEY of 120 tons, well found in stores, boats, gear, &c.

The City of Sydney was at one time a regular packet between Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, and well known as one of the fastest and easiest going vessels in the trade.

A full inventory will be prepared, and the inward cargo got out as speedily as possible to enable intending purchasers to make a thorough examination of the vessel prior to the day of sale.

Terms at sale.

Dowling and Judge streets.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 30th of May, at 11 o'clock,

An allotment of land on the west side of Dowling-street, near to Little Woolloomooloo-street, having 20 feet frontage to Dowling-street, by a depth of about 70 feet, and

An allotment having 20 feet frontage to the east side of Judge-street, at the rear of the land fronting Dowling-street, with a depth of about 70 feet, forming at present one allotment having a small cottage and cattle sheds upon it, known as Breadalbane Cottage, opposite Rayview-terrace, and now occupied by Mr. Bruce.

Terms at sale.

Portus's Steam Flour Mills,
MORPETH.
For Sale by Auction, on an early day.

Preliminary Notice.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Mr. J.P. Mackenzie, Official Assignee in the Estate of Mr. James A. Portus, of Morpeth, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, Sydney, on an early day, to be fixed in a future advertisement.

The whole of that valuable and extensive freehold property on the banks of the Hunter, at Morpeth, known as Portus's Steam Flour Mills, and all the machinery belonging to the same.

Prior to the sale full particulars will appear.

Two Three-storied Brick-built Houses, on the east side of Castlereagh-street, near the South-east corner of Liverpool-street.

For Positive Sale.

THURSDAY, May 30th.

T. W. BOWDEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 11 o'clock,

The substantial and commodious dwelling-houses, near the corner of Liverpool-street, on the east side of Castlereagh-street, each containing six rooms.

The foundations are of stone, the superstructure of brick, the roofs slated, and all in good repair. No expense has been spared in the erection, and particular attention has been paid to the drainage, which, at a considerable cost, has been connected with the conduit running into the upper part of Darling Harbour.

The present rentals reduced to twenty-five shillings each.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 30th May.
Treasury Auction Rooms.
Just landed, ex Ellen Douglas.
A large and very superior assortment of
Earthenware
China
Glass.
To purchasers of the above.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A new and large assortment of earthenware, glass, &c., viz.:—
Irish teas, egg cup and bowls, blue and green
Blue abbey chambers
Ditto ditto ewers, and basins, and muffins
Blue and brown toilet sets, toy teas
Dove dishes, gravies, bakers, assorted
Plates and muffins
Soup and sauce tureens
Pickles, salads, cheese stands
Blue and white jugs
Willow cover dishes, salads, and bakers
Brosley bowls and Irish teas
White and gold teas, jugs, muffins, &c.
Blue Canton toilet sets
Vine Canton ditto
Brown vine and blue bowls
Heavy tumblers, plain and star bottom
Covered glass butters and stands, sugars and creams
Cut goblets, ball tumblers
Cut and plain fluted champagnes
Heavy salts, different patterns
Water bottles
Best large cut tumblers
Cut caraffes, moons for gas fitters
Cut decanters, tumblers, and spirit bottles
Confectioners' glasses and covers
Prepared tumblers, caraffes, and cups
Ditto sugars, creams, salts, cruets, custards, and jellies
Candlesticks, paper weights, piano stands
Toilet bottles, &c., &c.

☞ The auctioneers have to inform the trade that the above assortment is one of the best ever imported, and that also they have the most positive instructions from the importers to sell without reserve entirely.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Marble Mantlepieces.

Preliminary Notice.

Now landing. New designs and good colours.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Stores, Pitt-street, on an early day, as soon as landed,

A well-selected lot of the above. Particulars will be duly announced. Also,

Register grates, a superior quality.

THIS DAY.

Sale at 11 o'clock sharp.
Horses and Carts.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
7 superior gig and carriage horses, well broken in, subject to trial
6 heavy draught horses, 5 to 7 years old
9 good stock horses, with saddles and bridles
20 other good horses, of various descriptions
Spring carts, gigs, dogcarts, carriages, drays, saddles, &c., &c.

Horse, Dogcart, and Harness.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of a gentleman,
1 excellent horse, dogcart, and harness, complete; to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
No reserve.

Unreserved Drapery Sale.
THIS DAY, May 29th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, May 29th, at 11 o'clock,

About sixty packages seasonable drapery, comprising
French merinos
Rough browns
72-inch grey sheeting
Rolled jaconet, silesia
Coloured saxony flannels
American drills, heavy
33-inch mundium shirtings
9-4, 10-4 scarlet and gentian blankets
Black, oxford, and fancy doeskins
Umbrellas and parasols
Men's serge drawers, Canadian frocks
Blue serge shirts, guernsey shirts
Ladies' and girls' sealskin and cloth mantles
Children's sealskin jackets
Black and coloured coburgs
Dacian damasks, cotton fringes
Bedford cord, black broadcloths
Pongees, printed corahs
Black glaces, fancy silks
Crimean and serge shirts
Scotch twill and regatta shirts
Men's and boys' white shirts, W. and B.
Fancy bordered tweeds, black doeskins
Lambswool and merino shirts
Men's and boys' colonial tweed trousers
Men's brown half-hose and worsted hose
Women's white cotton hose
Men's bedford and worsted cord trousers
Black and fancy doe sacs
Black Paris hats, cloth caps, panama hats
Men's pilot reefing jackets
Fancy doe and tweed trousers
Men's and boys' millers' mole ditto
Ditto black cloth and fancy doe vests
Boys' and youths' fancy silk and black satin ditto
6-4 printed oil baizes.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Men's Drab Stockman's Coats.
On account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 29th.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,

Ex Calabar, ——, master, from London,
All more or less damaged.
Q in diamond—
168—1 case containing
50 men's drab stockman's coats
Pearl buttons, superior quality.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Oil Baizes.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 29th.

To Drapers, Upholsterers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
2 cases 6-4 printed oil baizes.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

American Twill Grey Drills.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, 29th.

To Drapers, Tent Makers, Sail Makers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
P M C over D.
6 bales American twill grey drills, each 16 pieces, about 600 yards.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

Mens' Heather Tweed Coats
Mens' Black Oxonian Coats
Mens' Shepherd Plaid Coats
Boys' and Youths' Pilot Coats
Boys' and Youths' Doe Sacs, Chesters.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 29th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 cases of the above goods
To close a consignment.
No reserve.—Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes,
Just landed, ex Damascus.

FRIDAY, June 1st.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, FRIDAY, June 1st, at 11 o'clock,
100 trunks new and seasonable goods, gents', ladies', and children's, all suitable for the season.
Homans', Davis', and Jones' goods.
Particulars in future advertisements.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Important Preliminary Notice.

THURSDAY, 30th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
The balance of several recent shipments of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c., ex late arrivals.
Terms at sale.

Patna Rice.
With all faults.

THURSDAY, 30th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
With all faults,
100 bags Patna rice.
Terms, cash.

White Beans.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bengal, from New Caledonia.

THURSDAY, 30th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
22 barrels white beans
22 bags ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Wines, Spirits
Ale, Porter.

THURSDAY, 30th May.

Preliminary Notice.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Publicans, and others.
Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11 o'clock,
Several shipments of Wines
Spirits
Ale
Porter.
Particulars of which will appear.
Terms at sale.

Russian Stearine Candles.
Damaged by Sea Water.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Cyclone, from London.

THURSDAY, 30th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
8 chests Russian stearine candles, each 24 boxes, each 24 lbs., full weights, slightly damaged
5 ditto, ditto, ditto, much.
Terms, cash.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, &c.

Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Merchants, and others.

THURSDAY, 30th May.

Ex late arrivals, and for Positive Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
Groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., as under,
50 cases Batger's bottled fruits
50 ditto Gunter's ditto ditto
35 ditto Hill and Ledger's ditto ditto
100 cases 1-lb. assorted jams and jellies
50 ditto 2-lb. ditto ditto
25 ditto half-pint assorted sauces
30 ditto Lescher's rice starch
50 ditto Yarmouth bloaters, each 2 dozen
15 ditto Mackie's Edinburgh biscuits
20 barrels soft-shell almonds
27 ditto Brazil nuts
75 ditto dried Cape quinces
14 cases Dunn's cocoa and chocolate
170 boxes sperm candles
100 ditto stearine ditto
30 barrels fine table salt, in jars
20 ditto white French beans
20 cases prime North Wilts cheese
10 ditto Hill and Ledger's half-pint mushroom catsup
30 ditto Coward's 1lb. jams
5 ditto isinglass, 1 oz.
10 ditto mustard, in tins
80 boxes fine Cape raisins
50 ditto ditto Eleme ditto
100 bags Patna rice, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of superior Colonial Hardwood.
Ex Policeman.
For Unreserved Sale, on Murphy's Wharf, foot of Liverpool-street, on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, the 31st instant.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Murphy's Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 31st instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of the Policeman, comprising
Joists, 6 x 2½, 12 to 24 feet
Scantling, 4 x 2½, 12 to 24 feet
Ditto, 4 x 4, 12 to 28 feet
Joists, 8 x 2½, 13 to 18 feet
Dray planks, 10 x 1½, 20 feet
Junk ditto, 12 x 3 x 4, 11 to 28 feet
Flooring boards, 6 x 1
Weatherboards and battens.
Terms at sale.

Rimmell's Perfumery.
To Perfumers, Hairdressers, Storekeepers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others.
New and Fashionable Perfumes
Cosmetiques, Pomades, &c.
From the celebrated manufacturer Rimmell, of London and Paris.

FRIDAY, 31st May.

Positively Without Reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Without reference to the English invoice cost
15 cases Rimmell's celebrated new, choice, and fashionable perfumes, comprising
Toilet vinegar, lavender, double and treble distilled; eau de Cologne, aromatic extract, essence bouquet, assorted cut bouquets
Australian ditto, Rimmell's own, prince and princess ditto, Empereur et Imperatrice ditto
Exhibition ditto, Jockey Club ditto, pine apple ditto, orange and millefleur ditto
Philocome and queen's pomades, bears' grease
Reindeer marrow, Parisian and Circassian cream
Cold cream, royal dentifrice, verdijuice
Toothpaste, violet, rose, and rice powders
Benzoline, eggwash, marking ink
Pomade fixateur, &c., &c.
The trade and others are assured that this sale will be without reserve, and would therefore do well to attend.
Terms at sale.

Fruit Trees
Flowers
Ornamental Plants
Forest Trees.

WEDNESDAY, 5th June.

From Magill's celebrated Nursery.
First Sale of the Season.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Magill (the well-known nurseryman of Surry Hills), to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 11,
A choice selection of plants, comprising
Oranges, Lisbon lemons, citrons
Apples, apricots, peaches
Pears, plums, nectarines
Cherries, mulberries, figs
Guavas, rose apples, grapes
Quinces, loquats, almonds
One hundred varieties of named dahlias
Two hundred and forty fancy or striped varieties
Numerous varieties of ornamental and flowering shrubs, comprising
Camelias, gardenias; roses, habrothalmies elegans, nerium splendens, Deutzia scabra, veronicas, carnations, hibiscus.
FOREST TREES.
Norfolk pines, bunya, Moreton Bay fig, podocarpus, yew, juniper, plane, ash, willow, poplar, pittosphorum, English oak, &c.
On view at the Rooms on morning of sale.
Terms, cash.

To Municipalities, Contractors, Road Trustees, and others.
QUARRY OF FINE WHITE METAL STONE
On the Ultimo Estate, near the Pyrmont Bridge Road, at present occupied by Mr. Pye.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from George Harris, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
The lease for five years of the above noted quarry of white metal stone, on the Ultimo estate.
Terms of lease and plan of the land may be inspected at the Rooms.

Positive and Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.

ST. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK.

That extensive range of substantial brick-built premises known as the BEEHIVE INN, on the Western Road, the property of Mr. Luke Ryan.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land having 132 feet frontage to the Western Road, and containing about 3 roods 7 perches, in the village of St. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK; together with the well-known premises, the BEEHIVE INN, built of brick on stone foundation, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, and passages, with extensive range of stabling, coachhouse, &c.

This property is most substantially and faithfully built of the very best materials.

The locality is one of the choicest positions in the flourishing and rapidly improving township of St. Mary's, about two miles from Penrith, and is surrounded by a large and increasing agricultural population.

A portion of the premises are let, the residue were occupied by the proprietor, who for some time with great success carried on the inn. For this business or for stores they are admirably adapted, and can be recommended to all who desire as an investment a really good country property, in one of the best positions in the colony, which will in a short time be doubly enhanced by having regular communication by railway with Sydney, with a station in the immediate neighbourhood.

For further particulars apply at the Room

POSITIVE SALE.

QUEENSLAND.
Four valuable Allotments in the
TOWN OF GLADSTONE
Also, two small farms on the Leixlip Creek, Calliope River, near Gladstone, containing severally 19½ acres and 21¼ acres.

TOWN OF ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.
Two half-acre Lots in Amherst-street.

PARISH OF MANLY COVE.
MOIETY of 11 acres 2 roods and 25 perches of Land, a few minutes' walk from the Manly Beach Pier.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 14th June, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable freehold properties:—
QUEENSLAND.
TOWN OF GLADSTONE.
Lots 15, 16, 17, and 18 of section 41, each containing 1 rood, in the town, and two Farms, containing severally 19½ and 21¼ acres in the Leixlip Creek, Calliope River, near Gladstone.
TOWN OF ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.
Lots 16 and 17 of section 20, each containing 2 roods, fronting Amherst-street.
PARISH OF MANLY COVE.
Moiety of 11 acres 2 roods and 25 perches of land, beautifully situated close to the pier at Manly, and nearly adjoining the town of Brighton, being the land purchased from the Crown by Messrs. Lennon and Hollinworth.
☞ On reference to the plans—which may be inspected at the Rooms—it will be found the whole of the above lots are in first-rate positions in their respective localities.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Patrick Tighe.
REDFERN.
GEORGE and WELLS STREETS.
Corner Block of property, consisting of Grocer's Shop and Dwelling-house, formerly the Welcome Inn, and a Cottage on the adjoining allotment of land.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,

The following properties, situate at the corner of GEORGE and WELLS STREETS, REDFERN.

LOT 1.—SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, formerly the Welcome Inn, containing shop and fixtures, five rooms, kitchen and servant's room, yard, with gateway entrance from Wells-street; large shed, well of water, &c., at the rear. The whole occupying an allotment of land having a frontage of about 25 feet to George-street, and about 65 feet frontage to Wells-street.

LOT 2.—A cottage, containing four rooms, adjoining, with yard, right to well of water, &c., at the rear; situate on an allotment of land having about 22½ feet frontage to Wells-street, by a depth of about 100 feet.

☞ This valuable freehold property will be sold in one lot, or subdivided as above. It is in one of the best positions in Redfern, which has been latterly greatly improved by the municipality, and a property that will always command tenants and yield a good return as an investment.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

WILLIAM and FORBES STREETS.

Title, unquestionable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. TEALE and GARRETT, solicitors, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,

All that corner allotment of land, having about the following frontages—
26 FEET TO WILLIAM-STREET,
90½ FEET TO FORBES-STREET,
extending to a reserved lane, on which are erected those extensive, handsome, and well-finished premises known as
THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,
built of brick, on stone foundations, cemented and oil-painted back and front, containing
ON THE BASEMENT, large wine cellar, kitchen, and laundry.
ON THE FIRST-FLOOR, Bar with fixtures complete, and two rooms.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR, drawing-room and two bedrooms.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR, three bedrooms.
At the rear is a capital yard, with entrance from Forbes-street, and a well-built spacious billiard-room.

The whole of these premises have been erected regardless of cost, in a most substantial manner. The outside is finished with taste, with balcony surrounding the Forbes and William streets frontage, and the principal inside rooms are well-arranged and completed.

☞ In bringing this first-class city property into the market, the auctioneers would particularly direct the attention of capitalists and others to its position in this great thoroughfare. It adjoins the residence of Dr. Bennett, and other superior properties; and whether in its present form as an hotel, or as a private residence, would always command a high rental.

It is rarely now that a property of this description in this favourite position can be secured, as the value is rapidly improving, and will be considerably enhanced on the completion of the wharves, &c., at Woolloomooloo Bay.

Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.
By order of the mortgagee.

DARLING-STREET, BALMAIN.

FOUR STONE and BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, in the main street, close to the ferries known as Mr. Twentyman's property, and now occupied by Messrs. Vile, Malloch, Doyle, and Hewlett.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 21st June, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, containing 51 perches, more or less, having about the following frontages;—105 feet frontage to Darling-street, 132 feet frontage to Stephen-street, 106 feet to a lane at the rear, on which the following premises are erected:

A STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, fronting Darling-street, now occupied by Mr. Vile, containing verandah, 4 rooms, kitchen and servant's room of wood detached; neat flower garden in front, and yard, well of water, &c., at the rear.

TWO STONE-BUILT COTTAGES fronting Darling-street, now occupied by Messrs. Malloch and Doyle, containing each verandah, 3 rooms and kitchen, with garden in front; yards, right to well of water, &c., at the rear.

A STONE and BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE at the rear, occupied by Mr. Hewlett, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, garden in front; yard, right to well of water, &c., at the rear.

☞ This is a well-known property, most favourably situated in the centre of Balmain, fronting the best part of the main street, and close to the ferries. All properties in this improving suburb are now considerably enhanced in value by the rapid improvements made by the municipality, and by its connection by the new bridge with the city. The above properties being now in the market by order of the mortgagee for peremptory sale, afford a capital opportunity for a good and paying investment.

Terms at sale.

New and Extensive Assortment of Winter Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slops, &c.

Now landing, ex Damascus, Cyclone, and other late arrivals.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the trade.

On THURSDAY, 30th,
FRIDAY, 31st.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A seasonable and extensive assortment of winter drapery, Manchester goods, slops, &c.
Terms liberal.

Williams'-buildings, Glebe Road.

On THURSDAY, May 30th, at 11 o'clock.

Useful Household Furniture
Glassware, Dinner Service
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, on the premises,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Cargo of Mauritius Sugars.
Ex Juno.
Consisting of 3708 Bags.

Important to Merchants, Shippers, Grocers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The above cargo of sugars, consisting of choice crystal and counter sugars, &c., viz.,

A—Mont Mascall	..	140 bags
B—Ditto ditto	..	119 ditto
C—Bel Etany	..	158 ditto
D—Trois Cascades	..	10 ditto
E—Ditto ditto	..	19 ditto
F—Ditto ditto	..	38 ditto
G—Louisa	..	46 ditto
H—La Paix	..	40 ditto
I—Ditto ditto	..	67 ditto
J—Bon Accueil	..	54 ditto
K—Phoenix	..	93 ditto
L—Bel Etang	..	16 ditto
M—Argy	..	306 ditto
N—Mon Desert	..	242 ditto
O—Ditto ditto	..	205 ditto
P—Pixt	..	154 ditto
Q—Bel Ombre	..	490 ditto
Ql—Ditto ditto	..	402 ditto
R—Constance	..	100 ditto
S—Mon Desert	..	29 ditto
T—Standley	..	518 ditto
U—Bel Rose	..	30 ditto
W—Palmar	..	42 ditto
V—Constance	..	95 ditto
X—Beau Sejour	..	138 ditto
Y—St.	..	162 ditto.

Also, 78 casks molasses
And from Valparaiso,
240 bags new walnuts
118 boxes new figs
61 ditto cavendish tobacco.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

To Grocers, Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Several parcels of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Extensive Auction Sale,
On Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point.

On MONDAY, 3rd June.

☞ Purser's Stores, P. and O. Company.
To Grocers, Shippers, Provision Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, on MONDAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock, by order of Mr. Henry Moore, agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
A large quantity of pursers' stores, consisting of soups, teas, sugars, provisions, &c., &c.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

THIS DAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, Warehousemen, Shippers, and others.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, on the above days, commencing at eleven o'clock,
One hundred and sixty-three packages clothing, drapery, &c., as under:—
Rich silk velvet mantles
Ladies' and girls' cloth ditto
9-8 and 5-4 light fancy prints
9-9 and 5-4 purple pad ditto
French merinos
Black French twills
Black and coloured coburgs
3-4 and 5-4 gala plaids
Norwich crossovers
Check lustres
Ditto challis
16, 20, and 24 orientals
Plain and fancy lutes
Jaconet and book muslins
Spring and lappet ditto
Swiss curtains
Figured curtain nets
Window hollands
Horrocks long-cloth, A. B, and H
72, 80, and 90-inch white sheeting
30, 36, and 72 grey domestics
4-4 forfars
Rolled jaconets
5-8 and 7-8 lawn handkerchiefs
Cotton and gingham handkerchiefs
34 and 36-inch black and fancy brussels
Spun and India corahs
Panama hats
Cabbage-tree ditto
Canadian felt ditto
Women's Balbriggan hose
Girls' and children's ditto ditto
Women's fine white hose
Ditto men's ditto
Girls' white cotton hose, sizes
Children's sacques, assorted
Haberdashery, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Oriental Ribbons.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Cyclone.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, on THIS DAY, May 29th,
KP&Co.,
1153, part case,
30 pieces 16d orientals
36 ditto 20d ditto.
Damaged by salt water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Twill Sheetings.
Ex Damascus.
On account of whom it may concern.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, May 29th, at 11 o'clock,
KP&Co.,
1168 ½—7 pieces 72 inch grey twill sheeting, damaged by salt water.
Terms, cash.

French Kid Gloves.

Slightly Spotted.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 30th, at 11 o'clock,
1 case, 200 dozen, French kid gloves, slightly spotted.
Terms, cash.

Scotch Twill Shirts
Pilot Jackets
Sealskin Jackets.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, May 30th, at 11 o'clock,
10 bales Scotch twill shirts, lined backs
6 ditto pilot jackets, scarlet lined
6 cases sealskin ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Scarlet Blankets.
Ex Damascus.

On account of the shippers.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, May 30th, at 11 o'clock,
One bale, containing—
100 pairs 9-4 scarlet blankets, stained.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Mole Trousers.
Ex Granite City.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, May 30th, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
EDK in diamond,
13—140 pairs miller's mole trousers, slightly
Case and tin.
21—100 boys' miller's mole trousers, c.c.—8
100 youths' ditto ditto, c.c.—9
Case and tin.
22—100 boys' miller's mole trousers—10.
100 youths' ditto ditto—11
Case and tin.
All more or less damaged by salt water.
Terms, cash.

☞ Manila Cigars.

To Tobacconists
To Cigar Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Argyle Bond, Argyle-street, on THURSDAY, May 30th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 cases No. 2 Manila cigars.
Terms at sale.

Negrohead Tobacco.
Slightly Damaged.

To close a Melbourne Consignment.

To Traders to the Islands and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Argyle Bonded Stores, Argyle-street, on THURSDAY, May 30th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 kegs negrohead tobacco, slightly damaged.
The above tobacco is suitable for the Island and New Zealand trade. The only lot of the kind in the market.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, May 29th, 1861.
At 11 o'clock precisely.

Most important Auction Sale of 100 packages choice new Goods, viz:—
3 cases Elegant Alabaster Vases, in white, gold, and pink, assorted
2 cases Richly Cut Smelling and Toilet Bottles
6 ditto Reading Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, and Wicks
3 ditto Portemonnaies
2 ditto Brooches and Bracelets, newest designs
1 ditto French Vases, Porcelain
4 ditto Compo Figures under Shades
11 ditto Fancy Soaps, Macassar Oil, and Lavender Water
2 ditto Genuine Eau de Cologne, in Pint and Quart Wicker Bottles
3 cases French Hair Oil
1 ditto Egg Cooking Apparatus
1 ditto French Riding Whips
15 ditto Potter's English Paperhangings
3 ditto Bird Cages
50 sets Travelling Trunks, &c., &c.
To Fancy Warehousemen
To Proprietors of Fancy Bazaars
To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Paperhangers
And the Trade generally.

Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 29, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 packages of the above first-class goods.

The auctioneer would request particular attention to the above, as the goods have all been selected with the greatest care and discrimination, and may confidently be pronounced to equal, if not surpass, any others of similar description hitherto offered in Sydney. The vases in particular being alike elegant in design and chaste in execution.

☞ Buyers are informed that the above are on view.
Terms at sale.

Recherche Furniture.

Highly Important.
To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Upholsterers
To Furniture Buyers and others.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 31st, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
31 packages of elegant furniture, viz.—
Rosewood and walnut cheffoniers, plate glass doors in front, carved all round, &c.
Marble slabs, newest designs
Mahogany washstands, with drawers, &c.
Ditto patent commodes, with patent hopper; galvanized indiarubber band, &c., &c.
Ditto round easy chairs, cabriole legs, spring seat, &c., &c.
Walnut canterbury whatnots, with drawer, &c.
Ditto corner whatnots, with Gothic shelves and galleries, &c.
Mahogany telescope dining tables, with two leaves, &c.
Walnut-shaped loo tables, with handsome carved blocks and claws, 5 feet x 4 feet
Rosewood loo tables, balloon pillars and carved claws, &c.
GLASSES.
Gilt and enamelled chimney glasses, sweep top, 70 x 50
Oval gilt chimney glasses, &c., 54 x 44
Extensive and varied assortment of toilet and dressing glasses, 24 x 18, 22 x 18, 20 x 16, 16 x 12, 18 x 14, 19 x 15, 15 x 11, 8 x 6, 7 x 5.
On view to the public on Thursday next.
Terms at sale.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, 30th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock punctually.

THOMAS DAWSON has been instructed by Alexander Ryrie, Esq., of Micilago, to sell by auction as above,
1200 very prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.
*** These sheep are reported to be a very fine flock, and of superior quality, the trade are therefore recommended to attend.

To Private Families, Dairymen, Dealers, &c., &c.

Milch Cows, Heifers, Springers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock precisely.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Messrs. W. and J. Shelley to sell by auction, as above,
20 choice milch cows, thoroughly broken, and on the point of calving
20 hand-reared well-bred heifers, very forward in calf
☞ These cattle are all very quiet, in excellent condition, and have been selected from the proprietors well-known dairy herd, with a view to meet the generally existing demand for milkers at this season of the year.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John C. Ryrie, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 30th May, at 12 o'clock,
1100 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

To Butchers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Jonathan Snell to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
228 head of prime fat cattle, in lots. They are quiet and well driven.

To Butchers and others.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from William Durham, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots
70 ditto of store cattle.

Store Cattle.

MR. JOHN SHEA is instructed to sell by auction, at the Railway Yards, Campbelltown, on SATURDAY next, the 1st June, at 12 o'clock,
80 head of store cattle, principally cows, bred on the Balonne.
No reserve.

To Capitalists, Speculators, and others.

Important Sale of Property, at St. Mary's, South Creek.

CHARLES COTTRELL has been instructed by Mr. William Cummins to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at noon, on the Ground,

All those valuable premises situated at St. Mary's, South Creek, and known as the sign of the Harp of Erin Inn, and at present in full trade. The premises contain bar, taproom, two parlours, four bedrooms, kitchen, stabling, large shed, commodious yard, well-secured vegetable garden, &c., &c.

Attached are two comfortable four-room cottages, let to respectable tenants, and yielding a rental of thirteen shillings weekly. This valuable property is situated in the centre of the go-a-head town of St. Mary's, bounded on the north by that never-failing stream of pure water, South Creek, and within one mile of the St. Mary's railway station.

The proprietor's reason for disposing of this valuable property is his having made arrangements to enter into other pursuits.

Further particulars can be obtained from the auctioneer Penrith, or from the proprietor on the premises.

Title guaranteed.—Terms at sale.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.

PROFESSOR POWELL ON MIRACLES.

(From the Patriot.)

THE refutation of miraculous power, as it is set forth in the Scriptures, was undertaken by the late Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford. In proceeding to examine his essay, we would desire to deal with it in that spirit of reverent tenderness which is due to one who has passed into that region where the mysteries of creation are all unveiled, and where the spirit can no longer cheat itself by putting Nature in the place of God. This essay is, we believe, the last utterance which this remarkable man gave to the world; and a close perusal of it may suggest the idea, that it was written under the pressure of that disease of which he soon after died. It is rambling, inconclusive, and occasionally inconsistent with itself. It is devoted in about equal proportions to the double demonstration—first, that, in the nature of things, there cannot be a miracle; and second, that, however, useful as evidence miracles may have been in former ages, they are no longer adapted to our more philosophical generation. One would think, if the first proposition were proved, the author might have spared himself all trouble as to the second. The temper, too, which he brings to the examination of the question is hardly that of a philosopher; and we see not how it is at all to be distinguished from that bigotry which, with so much contemptuous pity, he ascribes to the advocates of Christianity. "We are told," he says, "that we ought to investigate such high questions rather with our affections than with our logic, and approach them rather with good dispositions and right motives, and with a desire to find the doctrine true; suggestions which"—we quite agree with him—"however good in a *moral* and *practical* sense, are surely inapplicable if it be made a question of *facts*." But, when he comes to state his own views, he says, "The question agitated . . . refers to those *antecedent* considerations which must govern our entire view of the subject, and which, being dependent on higher laws of belief, must be paramount to all *attestation*; or, rather, belong to a province distinct from it." So it comes to this—one party, on certain grounds, advises the student to overlook the defective nature of the evidence on a given case; the other, on certain *other grounds*, advises the student to refuse to look at the evidence, and to dismiss it without so much as examination. Between such teachers we cannot see much to choose; but Professor Powell's verdict on them is that the one is a fool and the other a philosopher.

And what are those "antecedent considerations" which lead to the conclusion, that "an event [a miracle] may be so incredible intrinsically, as to set aside any degree of testimony." It rests upon the theory, that there is no God in the world,—Nature is all; there is an eternal sequence of physical agents which there is no power in the universe to treat, or reverse, or suspend. In his own language, which it is due to him on such a solemn subject to quote, "The enlarged critical and inductive study of the natural world cannot but tend powerfully to evince the inconceivableness of imagined interruptions of natural order, or supposed suspension of the laws of matter, and of that vast series of dependent causation which constitutes the legitimate field for the investigations of scientific; whose constancy is the sole warrant for its generalisation, while it forms the substantial basis for the grand conclusions of natural theology." On this ground he rejects the very idea of a miracle, which he defines to be something "isolated, unrelated, and uncaused." This definition of a miracle is, in fact, the key to the Professor's whole argument. Where he got it does not at first sight appear. The Bible, and all Bible advocates, are always careful to represent miracles to be caused directly by God, and closely related to His moral government. This position, however, the Professor does not stop to refute, or even to notice; he wisely passes it by. Whether God created the universe—whether, in fact, there was a creation at all—seems, from some part of the Essay, to have been a doubtful point with him; but he seems to have no doubt at all that, once set in motion, no power, whether human or Divine, can interfere with its resistless course. No Pagan author ever conceived of a dark inexorable Fate, to whose decrees gods and men must submit, more stern and pitiless than this "order of Nature," within whose prison walls, according to Professor Powell, the whole sentient universe is eternally enclosed. Now, no doubt, there is much in the science with which Professor Powell was most versant to favour such a view, when taken by itself. The grand and stately procession of the spheres seems instinctively to suggest that their "goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting." But a glance into the interior life and economy of our own planet, which holds its place in the system as calm and orderly as if it bore no woes, or distraction, or sin, or misery in its bosom, might tend materially to shake our faith in this monotonous uniformity even of physical law.

Before pronouncing on the incredibility of miracles because they involve a violation of the uniform order of nature, it would be well to establish in what uniformity consists. Where is this uniformity to be found? Certainly not in man or man's life, which is that with which miracles chiefly concern themselves. Far from uniformity, we see nothing but confusion, distraction, conflict. To one man, an organ, a limb, a functional structure, is a source of life-long torture; while to the mass of his fellows the same structure ministers to his highest enjoyment, or is necessary to the full development of his powers. One man is sickly; another is in high health. Of two children born into the world, one drops directly into the grave, while the other lives on for a century. Is death the uniform law of nature or life,—health or disease. Will it be said that the existence of both in constant alternation and conflict is the law. Be it so; but where, then, is the violation of law in the restoration of the diseased to health—of the dead to life? Changes from health to sickness, or from sickness to health, are matters of daily experience, and as we know them, no miracles at all. A healthy man becomes sick; a sick man becomes healthy. When recovery takes place by ordinary means, we never talk of a violation of the order of nature. Will it be said, then, that when a recovery takes weeks or months to consummate, that is according to the law of nature; but that if the healing be momentary, it is a violation of her laws? That may be an acceleration of the order and the forces of nature, if you will; but acceleration is a very different thing from violation. Or let us proceed to a more startling miracle still. On what grounds is it said that the raising of the dead to life is a violation of the order of nature? Living men die; why should not dead men live? The analogies of nature are in favour of such a supposition. For, observe, the course of human life is not a downward series of gradual but constant deteriorations. The contrary is often the case. A delicate and sickly childhood is occasionally succeeded by a vigorous manhood, protracted into a green old age. A man recovers many times from his ailments for the once that he dies of them. Life is, in fact, a series of alternations between health and disease; restoration maintains a constant and desperate struggle with decay down to the very verge of the grave; what philosophical reason is there for imagining that the conflict ends there? As the sick man occasionally returns to health, why should not the dead man occasionally return to life? True, we know they do not; but that is a matter of *subsequent* observation; where, we want to know, is the *antecedent* incredibility?

We do not wonder at the uncertainty and confusion that prevailed in the Pagan world, as to the order and plan of life, which presented to observation a tangled maze of contradictions, and must often have raised the doubt whether life or death, evil or good, were the more potent force in the world. In this view the order of nature is an unmeaning phrase; there is no order, no uniformity,—all is confusion, distraction, alternation. And yet not wholly a "maze without a plan." Everywhere there are signs of order and of beneficent purpose; but that order is continually broken in upon, that benificent purpose thwarted. The rule seems to be the furtherance of man's happiness; but then it is subject to numerous, and in some cases, terrible exceptions. So Paley forcibly puts it, on arguing the same question from another point of view. "Evil no doubt exists, but is never, that we can perceive, the object of contrivance. Teeth are contrived to eat, not to ache; their aching now and then is incidental to the contrivance, perhaps inseparable from it, or even, if you will, let it be called a defect in the contrivance, but it is not the object of the contrivance.." No! but what man wants to know is, why should the contrivance be so defective? Is it from the incompetency of the contriver, or the jarring of the machine?

Suppose now that in this state of perplexity a being appears in the world, and announces in a tone of authority, that all this disorder proceeds from a moral cause, which it is his mission to set right. Suppose he explains that the true order of nature is not that blurred and partly effaced and often twisted line of things which man now see; that the rule as originally laid down stood out sharp and clear in the direction of beneficence; that, though man has violated the rule, he could not evade the penalty of his violation; that the laws of Nature still hold on their sublimely equable way, buffeting and wounding, and finally crushing him as he, "kicking against the pricks," vainly attempted to resist or arrest them in their calmly majestic sweep. Suppose this same personage announced that he has come to restore man to harmony with those laws he is fighting against, to relieve him from that yoke of bondage into which his violation of those laws has brought him, and the disorders, moral and material, which it inflicts upon him—that all power on earth is committed to him for that end—that during his short sojourn on earth he should, by way of specimen both of his purpose and his power, publicly profess to bring the diseased into harmony with the laws of health, the demoniacally possessed into harmony with the laws of a "right mind," the dead into harmony with the laws of life; and, as the root and foundation of all other harmonies, to restore the sinner to harmony and communion with his God. What is there in professions like these to make a man, on purely philosophical grounds—we do not say deny their truth, that is quite another question; but what is there to induce him to say that there is such antecedent incredibility in them as to make the evidence for their existence not worth examination?

Our position is, that so far from their having any ground for saying that the laws of Nature are inviolable, there is evidence all round us they are now suffering violence. Their beneficent action is under restraint, of which the jarring disorders, woes, and miseries that afflict humanity are the consequences. We are told that Paul spoke as a philosopher no less than a theologian when he described the present condition of things as unnatural, distorted, and strained from the original divine harmony, and declareth that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now." Professor Powell might deny the bondage; he might refuse to recognise the dislocation; he might insist that the very apparent confusion is but the mode of working of the law. But on that supposition his own argument falls to the ground; for where so many diverse forces appear to be at work, how can he single out one which may but rarely, or even once, appear to have been manifested, and say that that is contrary to the order of nature? The introduction of a moral element into this chaos gives the clue, as we believe, to the labyrinth where he has lost himself. In spite of his sneer, we hold with Paley,—"Once believe in a God, and all is easy." For, if we once admit the existence of an Omnipotent Governor over the universe both of mind and matter, the idea of miracles assumes a totally new phase from the dry and barren, "isolated, unrelated, and uncaused" phenomena of Professor Powell. They will then appear in what we believe to be their true character—not as violations or reversals of the order of nature, even as it is known to us, but at most as modifications. We believe them renovations of the processes of that law, quickening its action, lifting us up to contemplate its working in a higher region, as it rules without a check in a more orderly and perfect kingdom—affording us glimpses and foreshinings of that land where the order of nature is known as another name for the perfect expression of the Divine will, and heralding the advent of the day when that "will shall be done on earth even as it is done in Heaven."

THE WOES OF INDIGO.

(From the Saturday Review, March 23rd.)

INDIA has one peculiarity which seems to be imperfectly understood in England. No country offers so fine a field for beggars on horseback. Anybody who can procure a stray Indian newspaper may see that description of equestrian careering at a canter over all the leading articles, and through nine-tenths of the correspondence. We do not suppose that there exists any community, except the Anglo-Indian, on the face of the earth, in which a man of broken character, of slender education, of no practical knowledge, and of confirmed recklessness in assertion, may set himself at a moment's notice to abusing and villifying the most honourable, the ablest, and the most experienced of his countrymen, with the most perfect security against rejoinder and with a moral certainty that his calumnies will receive a hearing. Nobody accustomed to the modes of literary attack in use at home can form an idea of the insults and libels to which the first officials in India are exposed from the writers in the Indian press. When we at home were in the midst of the Administrative Reform agitation, which was a sort of saturnalia in which the men of action were petted for a month or two by the men of the pen, we had few assaults on individual reputations to scandalise us. The noisiest agitators intuitively felt that their generalities would become unjustifiable if applied to particular cases. To save the necessity of coming to particulars, several ideal beings were expressly created, which could be reviled without compromising the critic, and without causing signal injustice to any one person. To this class belonged the fetishes designated Redtape and Routine, and, above all, that famous Mumbo-Jumbo which Mr. Dickens painted up and baptised the Circumlocution Office. But in Calcutta, where the phraseology which turns the stomach in England still forms the staple of journalistic production, there is no such reserve in making application of general propositions to particular names. The assailant is far more unscrupulous than censors of the same sort at home; and, from his lower abilities and station, derives a far more exquisite pleasure from the vilification of his superiors. We do not suppose that there is a single retired Indian official in England—not even one of those whom the rarest impudence of domestic breed would shrink from decrying—who could not, if he pleased, tell some tale of brutal insult directed against his person, his character, or his principles of administration by an antagonist so immeasurably his inferior that the humiliation of silent submission was infinitely preferable to the degradation of reply.

It is necessary to speak strongly on this subject, because, by what we suppose to be an unlucky accident, the *Times*, or one of its writers, has been completely taken in either by some recent aggressions of the Calcutta press or by the letters of its correspondent, who seems to be a very ordinary specimen of the Indian journalist. That Printing-house-square should have been deluded into taking up without examination a cry of Calcutta journalism is certainly a little surprising, considering that by far the most searching exposure extant of the men and principles which contribute to make up a Calcutta leading article is contained in the excellent Indian letters of Mr. W. H. Russell. But, apart from this, do not their instincts as gentlemen and men of sense show these writers that there is something wrong when the Calcutta newspapers join in consentaneous clamour against a single person, as, for example, against Mr. J. P. Grant? Do they really believe that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, like Hannibal, taken a sacramental oath to exterminate indigo? Prepared as they doubtless are to write panegyrics in the finest English on Sir John Lawrence, who is a first-rate Indian civilian, but yet not an exceptional one, are they genuinely persuaded that a man can climb to the head of the Indian service with no qualification for his position beyond a perverse disrelish for improvement? Is no rat smelt by the author of a powerful declamation which appeared at the beginning of the week against a misguided official who, when requested by the Assam Tea Company to sell them some lands in fee simple, replied that the subject was under the consideration of the Government? The same file of newspapers which brought the account of this amazing grievance *ought* to have contained, but doubtless did not contain, a great deal of information concerning the sequel of the famous indigo quarrel between Mr. Grant and the Bengal Planters' Association. The Indian Government has published some "further papers" on the subject; but it is too much to expect that the Indian Press should take notice of any fact or argument which militates against its condemnation of the eminent man it has been grossly libelling, or that faithful correspondents of great London newspapers should prematurely enlighten their employers as to inconvenient additions to general knowledge on the points at issue. We have not the slightest doubt that a month or two hence we shall see it stated in the Calcutta letter that a futile refutation of the proved charges against Mr. Grant has been published, but that it has been so entirely disposed of by public opinion that it is needless to give any account of it.

There is something ludicrous in the comparison of Mr. Grant's latest minute, bearing the date of the present year, with the furious vituperation which has been poured on him in Calcutta and London. Mr. Grant asserts that his supposed malignity towards the planters has consisted in nothing else than calling attention to the significance of the fact, admitted on all hands, that the native cultivator grows indigo at a dead loss to himself, and that he entertains towards this particular crop the most violent detestation. The plant, in fact, seems to have the peculiarity of giving no more abundant yield on a rich soil than on a comparatively poor one, so that in Bengal, where the land is extremely fertile it always takes the place of something more profitable than itself to the grower. If this be true—and we do not understand it to be denied—it follows that there must be necessarily something very wrong in a system which, somehow or other, does produce the cultivation of indigo. We may assume antecedently that fraud or force, or both combined, must be employed to make the ryot, who is a free farmer with a species of vested right in the soil, give up part of his land to a crop which he justly hates. On the statement of the planters themselves, he is only induced to do it by the bribe of "advances" made before sowing; nor is it concealed that the system of advances is such that the ryot practically insures the planter against loss, inasmuch as no abatement from the quantity of indigo which he is bound to bring in is allowed him on the ground of a bad season. But unhappily the papers recently published by the Indian Government leave no room for doubt that worse agencies are brought to bear on the cultivator than the mere entrapping him into a ruinous contract. The violence which was once undoubtedly used has diminished of late, but it seems certain that the ryot was until quite lately permitted to remain under the impression that the law compelled him to grow indigo, and that the recent disturbances had their origin in his becoming alive to his plain legal rights. These influences are comparatively innocent, however, compared with others of which the existence is now placed beyond question. It will be remembered, perhaps, that when Mr. Grant first affirmed that many of the indigo contracts were forged, the Bengal Planters' Association displayed, we we do not say "affected," for reasons which we will give, the most vehement indignation. They called upon Mr. Grant to retract his statement, chiefly on the ground that the evidence of fraud in one particular contract mentioned by him amounted to no more than a clerical error. Their complaints, it is needless to say, were echoed and exaggerated in England. But the matter, it seems, was remitted for investigation to several local magistrates, one of whom, Mr. Herschel, bears a name which, in this country, at least, is some guarantee for ability and good faith. The result of their inquiries is, first, that the particular contract adduced by Mr. Grant is almost certainly a forgery; and next, that it is only a sample of a vast class. There is only too much reason to fear that the fraudulent concoction of pretended indigo contracts with ryots has been practised on a gigantic scale. Is it for exposing this enormous wickedness that Mr. Grant is to be held up to public scorn in England? We venture to say that there is not one among our readers who would not be ashamed to believe of anybody among his acquaintance that, under similar circumstances, he would not do precisely the same thing. It does not require the spirit of a Las Casas or of a Wilberforce to prompt us to protest against this sort of wrong. Nothing is needed beyond the ordinary sense of fairness which leads a man to give an upright verdict on a jury, or forbids him to deny a just debt.

It is gratifying to be able to state that nobody accuses the English planters of being personally concerned with or cognizant of these frauds. They are acknowledged to be exclusively the work of the native staff of the indigo factories. Nothing worse can be said of the planters than that they obstinately uphold a system in which they ought to have suspected some great fraud, from the violence with which the ryot has always mutinied against it. We imagine that their heads are muddled on the point, by the assurances of the Indian press that, as English capitalists, they are conferring some immense advantage on India. Yet if it be true—and if it be false, how are we to explain the ryots' discontent?—that indigo is cultivated at a dead loss to the cultivator, it follows that it is cultivated at a dead loss to India. If indigo always takes the room of a more profitable crop, the wealth of the country is diminished by the difference between the value of the indigo crop and the value of the crop which might have been raised instead. The error of the English and Indian organs of the planting interest is the gross one of supposing that what is gainful to a limited number of capitalists is necessarily gainful to the whole community.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE SHOEBLACK SOCIETIES.—The annual winter treat of the Ragged-school Shoeblack Societies took place on Thursday evening at Exeter-hall. Lord Shaftesbury presided. The boys belonging to the various societies entered the hall at six o'clock, and were liberally provided with tea, &c. The following societies were present:—Ragged-school Shoeblack Society, 72 boys; earnings during the year, £1744. East London, 104 boys; earnings, £1073. South London, 36 boys; earnings, £633. South West London, 36 boys; earnings, £228. West London, 17 boys; earnings, £208. Islington and North London, 28 boys, earnings, £270. Notting-hill, 30 boys; earnings, £184. Union Jack (Limehouse), 18 boys, earnings, £184. Total, 335 boys; total earnings, £4671. Mr. Ware, the secretary, said in a few weeks it would be ten years since a few boys were first sent out of a little miserable court in the Strand to try the experiment of blacking shoes. The idea originated with a few gentlemen who were anxious to provide for destitute boys who had behaved themselves well in ragged schools. The present meeting showed how very beneficially the shoeblack societies had proved to be, the earnings of the boys during the year having amounted to £4647. Although they had lost one society during the year, the number of boys had increased as well as the receipts. He concluded by asking the public to help them in getting places for the boys, and funds to carry on the societies. During the ten years the society had been established the sum of £13,153 had been earned by 1350 boys. The boys who had distinguished themselves during the past year were then presented with medals and prizes by the chairman, who afterwards addressed them.

EARTHQUAKES.—On the 22nd of February last we were startled by an earthquake greatly more severe than we are wont to experience in these islands. It commenced at fifteen minutes to three p.m., and lasted about two minutes. It was preceded by a loud rumbling noise. The shock was double. At the commencement, the motion was slight, but it increased towards the close to a degree of severity greater than that of any shock that has occurred, so far as we are aware, since the commencement of our mission, twenty-five years ago; indeed, elderly men say that no shock so great has occurred within their recollection. It seemed to proceed from N.E. to S.W. On the following morning, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, another severe shock was felt, and a slighter one at fifteen minutes to four a.m.—*Samoan Reporter* for March.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. JOHN LOVETT are invited to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, Castlereagh-street North, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at a quarter to eleven o'clock.
JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN AIR are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed son JOHN, to move from his parents' residence, Kent-street North, TO-DAY (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock.
R. THOMAS, undertaker.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of M. and L. BRODZIAK, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, from the 18th day of May instant. All debts due and moneys receivable will be paid and received by Mr. MEYER BRODZIAK, who will continue the business on his own account.
M. BRODZIAK.
L. BRODZIAK.

(Circular.)
Dear Sir,—In reference to the foregoing notice, I have the pleasure of apprising you that I purpose conducting the business of a General Merchant and Commission Agent as heretofore, and in my own name, and trust that twenty years standing will be sufficient guarantee for your future confidence.
M. BRODZIAK.
Wynyard-lane, Sydney, May 21st, 1861.

MY INSOLVENCY is caused by pressure of a creditor for an account which I am not truly indebted, he having a judgment by default in error, and from heavy losses at Rockhampton and Moreton Bay.
H. L. CHAPMAN.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EAST SYDNEY.—I, RICHARD HILL, Returning-officer for the Electoral District of East Sydney, do hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the electors of the above named electoral district will be holden at Hyde Park, at noon on MONDAY, the twenty-seventh day of May next ensuing, for the nomination and election of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the said electoral district, in the place of Henry Parkes, Esquire, resigned.
In the event of such election being contested, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of May next ensuing, the voting commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning, and finally closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the following places:—
A B and C—Jury Court, Supreme Court, King-street
D E F and G—Banco Court, Supreme Court, King-street
H I J and K—District, Court, King-street
L M N and O—Colonial Architect's Office
P Q R and S—Under the Hustings, Hyde Park
T U V W Y and Z—On the Hustings, Hyde Park.
RICHARD HILL,
Returning-officer for the Electoral District of East Sydney.
Sydney, May 16th.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT of EAST SYDNEY.—DECLARATION OF THE POLL.—The Returning-officer will declare the final state of the poll THIS EVENING, at six o'clock, or as soon after as possible. RICHARD HILL, Returning-officer East Sydney.

JAMES HENRY NEALE for EAST SYDNEY.—Committee of Election, for the purpose of securing the Election of JAMES HENRY NEALE.
John Sutherland, M.P.
William Speer
Thomas Spence
Robert Stewart, M.P.
John Sutton
Benjamin James
Thomas Donaghy
Charles Cowper, M.P.
John Robertson, M.P.
Hercules Watt
E. C. Weekes, M.P.
Thomas May
Thomas Hill
Andrew Allan
Benjamin Palmer
John Kellick
Charles Chapman
Thomas B. Humphrey
Edward Beaumont
John T. Neale
Charles Simmons
Edward Jones
George M'Intosh
Robert M'Intosh
Robert Tremain
Michael Chapman
George Low
John L. Suttor
William B. Allen, M.P.
James Kelly
Samuel Bennett
William Hanson
John M'Intosh
John Longford
James M'Lennan
Alexander Hanna
A. M'Eldowney
William Cox
John Suttor
Thomas Hobbs
John M'Nab
Frederick Cane
Samuel Neale
William Quinan
I. L. Nichols
Richard Hanslow
Charles Goddard
Robert Berry
John Hamilton
George B. Kelly
George Hamilton
Robert Goodson
John Reddy
John Smedley
Abraham Brown
Robert Hughes
James Anderson
Charles Brown
Joseph M'Eldowney
John More
James Challis
Francis Callaghan
James M'Eldowney
Charles James
James Bowmont
Thomas Chapman
George Richardson
William Peisley
William Baird
Joshua Bowmont
Joseph Spinks
Thomas Donaghy
William Northwood
James Mossman
Richard M'Coy
John G. Cohen
Thomas Flood
James Sutton
George Sutton
Arthur Sutton
William Walker
Charles Bates
William Wilson
George Copas
John M'Coy
William P. Moffat
William Amner
John Moore
William Webb
George Best
James White
George A. Hewett
William Love, M.P.
William Peisley
John Caldwell, M.P.
George Davies
Charles Obee
Thomas Audsley
Charles York
Henry Harrison
James Murray
Alfred Cane
Thomas Hobbs
James Turner
Andrew Trimble
George Griffiths
William Aken
James Audsley
James Riley
Henry Grace
Henry Clay
James Davidson
Abram Brown
John Gordon
John Begg
George W. Graham
Samuel Fuller
Thomas May
William Lindsay
James Oakes
Josiah Mason
Edward Feeney
Charles Forsbery
Edward Barry
John H. Myers
William Day
Joseph Strong
William Clelland
James Southern
J. S. Higgins
William H Strong
Henry Sweeney
James Murphy
James M'Cabe
David Nely
Thomas Pearson, sen.
Thomas Pearson, jun.
Frederick Pearson
Joseph Pearson
Henry Bell
William Walker
William Camb
George C. Cook
John Lobb
Joseph Caman
James Gardiner
John Andrews
David Roberts
David Wiley
Henry D. Cockburn
William Robson
Charles Lewis
Henry Fusedale
T. B. Humphreys
Thomas Phair
H. Watt
T. L. Salter
William Aitken
George Hamilton
J. G. Raphael
George Cappan
John Kennedy
William Murphy
Thomas Dennis
Edward James
James White
Robert Brewer
Edward Brewer
Augustus Brewer
Edward Gallagher
John Scanlan
— Masters
Alderman Steel
George Field
Thomas Reynolds
William Jeffries
Edward Jenkins
James Salt
Archibal Morrison
Robert Pert
J. P. Leader
James Todd
Thomas Hume
Robert Symon
Graham Coulter
John Jacobs
Charles H. Shettle
James Wilson
John Doran
William Walker
Jas. Cummins
John Kelly
Edward O'Connor
Joshua Wauhop
Richard Letty
Robert Simons, senior
John M'Neil
Edward Coulter
James Coulter
Edward Hixson
Joshua Dickinson
Michael O'Driscoll
Hugh Wauhop
— Trimble
John James
John Walker
Charles Macdonald
Henry Maddon
Joseph Cooper
Sidney Edwards
W. Carpenter
J. H. Kucher
W. Smith
J. Jones
Henry Israel
James Hands
William Nash
James Plowright
Thomas Begg
Patrick Dalton
James Hudson
James Benson
William Bain
Thomas Rice
Thomas Argent, jun.
James Cook
L. Dettman
Graham Coulter
John Kiss
George Kiss
William Harris, jun.
James Cooper
James Neily
John Houghton
James Norris
Thomas Turner
G. E. Iceton
— Wacey
— Gostelow
George T. Ward
— Stack
Richard Hill
Richard M. Lindsay
Stephen Gleadall
G. J. Ward
David Morris
Charles Meacher
Frederick Kosten
Alfred Steele
A. Pring
James M'Coy
John Dyer
Robert Spence
James Moore
William Baird
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David Clarke
John Woods
M. Clarke
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George Johnson
Samuel Edwards
William Harmer
A. Johnson
Thomas Aart
George P. Barkhausen
Samuel Wooller
John Cassex
James Hogg
William Westbrook
J. M'Gee
L. Morgan
John Douglas
J. Thomas
Thomas Fare
Henry Williams
Charles Beale
J. C. Laycock
William Northwood
James Cook
Patrick M'Clelland
Richard Skinner
William Kempster
Edward Coulter
George Clarke
Charles Jones
Frederick Hammond
William Inglis
Michael M'Gee
Frederick Hogan
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G. B. Donovan
Thomas Hardy
Robert Hardy
John Montgomery
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John Allen
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S. Fowler
M. Bridson
J. Stewart
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M. J. Russell
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James Watson
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— Parish
— Carpenter
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Simmonds
Lusty
Warren
C. Priddy
Kurtz
D. Challenor
T. Day
R. Thomson
W. Prim
W. Carey
Riley
Bond
Cousens
John Davies
Henry Doyle
Home.

JAMES HENRY NEALE, for EAST SYDNEY.—ELECTORS, be early at the POLL on WEDNESDAY MORNING.
Electoral Lists may be seen at Central Committee Rooms.
Mr. Kelly's Emu Inn, George-street
Benjamin Palmer's, Pitt-street
Alfred Bradford's, South Head Road
John Reddy's, William-street
Jacob Blake's, South Head Road
William Sotheron's, Woolloomooloo-street
W. J. O'Brien's, Pitt-street
E. Borton's, Pitt-street
Mrs. Thompson's, Barley Mow
Mr. Riley's, King-street
Gordon's, Market-street
O'Neil's, Darlinghurst.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.—GENTLEMEN,—Rather than risk any possible injury to a good cause, I have, since leaving the hustings, determined upon withdrawing from the present contest, and hope none of my friends will record their votes in my favour, but give all their interest in favour of Mr. James H. Neale.
Thanking those friends upon whose support I depended, I am, Gentlemen, yours very obediently,
THOMAS ARGENT, Jun.

ELECTORS OF SYDNEY.—Cowper has got rid of Parkes, and is trying to keep out of the Assembly Mr. Forster. Will you permit it?

COWPER, ROBERTSON, and WEEKES (the Executive Government) have signed a requisition to a stop-gap—simply because they are afraid of Mr. Forster. Will you allow such a corrupt interference with your rights and privileges?

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.—Do you not require a man of unflinching courage to advocate your interests? Are you admirers of the sterling qualities of unimpeachable honesty, political rectitude, and unquestionable talent? If you are, you must VOTE for WILLIAM FORSTER.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.—If you were not present at the nomination, you can have no idea of the POOR TOOL Ben. James and the unprincipled Emu Inn mob are trying to force down your throats.
VOTE for FORSTER, and rescue East Sydney from further disgrace. Surely the district is low enough already.
AN ELECTOR.

ELECTORS, be early at the poll, and vote for WILLIAM FORSTER.

F O R S T E R and ability.

WILLIAM FORSTER and native talent.

VOTE FOR FORSTER, who will not take any Government Lectureship.

F O R S T E R and no Dummies.

FORSTER, the most original thinker of Australian Statesmen.

CITIZENS, do you wish to teach that Democracy excludes all Ability and Independence? If not, VOTE for FORSTER.

WHO defended our RELIGIOUS LIBERTIES when the Synod Bill was in debate at the Conference? WILLIAM FORSTER.

REFUTE the taunt that Reformers are ever ungrateful by voting for FORSTER.

DEMOCRATS raise the status of our democratic Assembly by RETURNING FORSTER.

WHO brought in the first Reform Bill? JONES and FORSTER.

WHICH of the Candidates would refuse the bribe of an Immigration Lecturer? Only FORSTER.

FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY!—Who will resist the subtle encroachments of a despotic Bishop, seeking through titles and Synod Bills to establish a State Church? WILLIAM FORSTER.

CATHOLICS OF SYDNEY.—Upon whose honesty and love of fair play can you depend, to give you just and equal rights? FORSTER.

WHO lowered the Railway Fares? FORSTER. Who raised them? Arnold.

ELECTORS.—Vote for DUIGAN—the best Speaker and the best Man!!

ELECTORS.—Vote for DUIGAN. Read his able speech in yesterday's HERALD.

VOTE for DUIGAN against FORSTER the corruptible, and NEALE the incapable.

VOTE for DUIGAN.—John Robertson will vote for him! NEALE is put up as a sham.

NEALE will retire in favour of DUIGAN, in deference to his advisers.

VOTE for the MAN who can express his opinions eloquently—DUIGAN!

THE EXTRAORDINARY Yelverton Case, 1s.; post free, 1s. 2d. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

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N B.—The WESTERN POST is the only paper published in the Western Districts beyond Bathurst, and is a valuable medium for advertising.

TO PRINTERS.—For SALE, a weekly NEWSPAPER in a rising country town, everything complete for newspaper, fancy, and jobbing work; the type is of excellent quality, being selected by the present proprietors. This is a first-class investment, terms liberal. Apply to Mr. ARTHUR CUBITT, Bridge-street, Sydney.

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SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Wednesday, May 29th, 1861.

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